Routes to tour in Germathe German Tribune

Benahelm Reichalahelm Reichalah Route





German roads will get you there - to the Odenwald woods, for instance, where events in the Nibelungen saga, the mediaeval German heroic epic, are said to have taken place. Sagas may have little basis in reality, but these woods about 30 miles south of Frankfurt could well have witnessed galety and tragedy in days gone by. In Worms, on the left bank of the Rhine. people lived 5,000 years ago. From the 5th century AD the kings of Burgundy held court there, going hunting in the Odenwald.

With a little imagination you can feel yourself taken back into the past and its tales and exploits. Drive from Wertheim on the Main via Miltenberg and Amorbach to Michelstadt, with its 15th century half-timbered Rathaus. Cross the Rhine after Benshelm and take a look at the 11th to 12th century Romanesque basilica in Worms.

Visit Germany and let the Nibelungen Route be your



- 3 Odenwald
- 4 Michelstadt
- 5 Werthelm



DZT DEUTSCHE ZENTRALE FÜR TOURISMUS E.V.



Atlantic partnership

Bush's Bonn visit boosts

US Vice-President George Bush egins his tour of Europe it is al-His European tour of countries due be affected by Nato missile modernition plans (and of France, which is so portant a Nato ally) was not even dened to achieve quantifiable results.

Bremer Vladiriditen

lamburg, 6 February 1983

Yet Mr Bush's mission is nonetheless milestone in the history of the Atlanalliance, and one the Europeans are and to view more positively than the

comes as an advertising executive, were, to salvage a joint project inched by the Europeans, if need be ly accepting requests for amendments, ow that the principals no longer feel

The mere fact of his visit marks a litative change in the Atlantic part-

At one time suspicions were voiced eatedly that relations were one-, the implication being that the

IN THIS ISSUE

NERAL ELECTION oters undecided except disenchantment IRD REICH

listorians review 1933 n Berlin Reichstag

NORLD' Opel workers raise funds io heip US auto workers

ned as Vogel aide

this case such insinuations can be proved. The Americans are engaged bid to find points in common; they not forcing them on anyone.

In the case in question it would be cult to do so. The US-Soviet talks Geneva are a matter of nuclear missthe Americans and Russians have oned or plan to base in Europe.

is obviously an idea worth consing to hold intensive consultations countries immediately affected in event of hostilities and to include m at all stages of the decision-mak-

vernments to voice wishes for information or changes at Nato in Brussels or by stating their own case in Washington. Now it is the Americans who have come to the Europeans, and the redistribution of weight to which this change testifies is doubtless due in part to extra-parliamentary protest.

It seems reasonable to assume that one reason for Mr Bush's visit was to take the wind out of the sails of protest.

A substantially more crucial point is President Reagan's instructions to Vice-President Bush not to negotiate but to give European viewpoints a good hearing that is surely not intended just to be filed and forgotten.

If Mr Bush had to negotiate it would denote a grave crisis in the alliance, but there is no crisis. Instead, Nato is a working partnership with diverging views on a handful of individual issues.

They are not differences of opinion on aims. No responsible European or American (or anyone in the East Bloc, for that matter) could regard the twofold zero ontion as anything other than the ideal solution (and starting point for further disarmament).

Differences exist merely on how negotiutions ought best to be conducted, on matters of timing and on readiness to compromise.

Vice-President Bush's European tour is an invitation to Europeans to jointly reappraise the Western approach to security and embark on a process of possible chunge.

Unimaginatively to envisage giving the Americans a free hand would be to miss European opportunities and to force the United States to shoulder a responsibility it would prefer to share with the Europeans. Peter W. Schroeder

(Bremer Nachrichten, 29 January 1983)

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS



US Vice-President Bush and Chancellor Kohl in Bonn

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Superpowers resume missile talks in Geneva

In Geneva the envoys of the super-Lpowers are back at the conference table to resume their quest to strike a balance in their worldwide security in-

No-one expects them to arrive at a swift solution to their negotiations despite all the appeals for peace, the fear of missiles and the use of the term "zero option" as little short of a magic spell.

In Western Europe and the United States the missile modernisation option is unpopular. But if the West were to dispense with missile modernisation in would be leaving the Soviet Union well in the lead in this arms sector.

This is something America will not allow to happen. The United States is not going to leave the Europeans to their Inte with their strictly limited nuclear weaponry.

So advocating zero options of one kind or another can only be an ongoing political appeal to the supernowers to strike a security balance at as low a level as possible.

What this means is that the Russians will not be able to avoid scrapping or withdrawing some of their SS-20s, while Nato will have to embark on missile modernisation to some extent.

There are signs that both sides in Geneva are well aware this is the case. There are said to be papers going the rounds that were drawn up at previous rounds of US-Soviet disarmament talks.

But these working papers are reported not yet to have met with official approval by the US and Soviet govern-

Given the different kinds of weapon and delivery system in East and West arriving at arms parity is a problem that is hard to solve in any case,

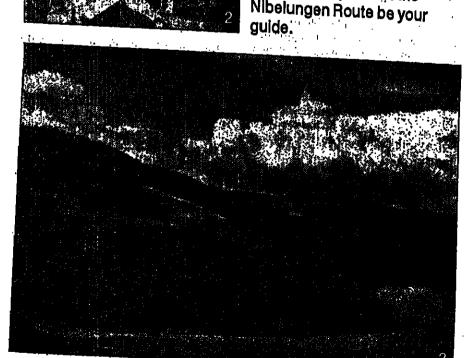
Yet neither side is willing or able to

This need not make the situation hopeless. In the past America and Russia have reached agreement on strategic arms limitation, so they are capable of coming to terms.

Partial successes in Geneva will depend in the final analysis in part on a uniform and firm stand being taken by the Nato states.

As long as the Kremlin can hope by means of mussive propagands to persuade the Germans or other members of the North Atlantic pact to dispense with a military counterweight entirely, it will not have much to offer at the Geneva

(Nordwest Zeitung, 27 January 1983)







En route for Geneva and missile talks with the Soviet Union US disarmament negotiator Paul Nitze stopped over in Bonn for talks with Chancellor Kohl, Defence Mithe past the rule in the North At- nister Worner and SPD disarmament expert Egon Bahr. He is here welcomed by conference table, Richard Munders ic pact has been for European go- Defence Minister Manfred Wörner (right),

Even experienced diplomats at the Bonn Foreign Office were taken aback by the forthright way in which President Mitterrand in his Bundestag speech ruled out the mere possibility of France's arms potential being taken into consideration by the superpowers at arms control talks.

They were not expecting a Socialist head of state, even a French one, to state an admittedly traditional French viewpoint so bluntly that German Social Democrats, in the middle of a general election campaign, could hardly fail to feel speechless.

The Social Democrats may, incidentally, feel annoyed, but they are not really upset. The French security concept was well-known, and the motives behind stating it so clearly at this stage seem straight up-and-down.

On the face of it, the present Bonn government was gratified by M. Mitterrand's speech. His refusal to allow French medium-range missiles to be taken into account by Soviet and US negotiators in Geneva is grist to the mill of current Bonn arms control policy.

Counting the 162 British and French medium-range missiles against comparable Soviet missiles is to construct an artificial parity suited to Soviet require-

Lothar Ruehl, state secretary at the Bonn Defence Ministry, sees only one Soviet objective: "to decouple the security of Western Europe from that of North America.

All attempts to envisage the view-

Someone was bound to speak the truth sooner or later. It has turned

out to be the Bavarian Premier Franz Josef Strauss with his customary plain

The CSU leader says the zero option

In terms of political style he may be

for medium-range missiles is both mea-

felt to have done his Chancellor and

fellow-Christian Democrat Helmut

Kohl a disservice by publicly contra-

dicting him, but there can be no deny-

ing that he has hit the nail fairly and

IIf a chief witness is felt to be needed

to give evidence in support of Herr

Strauss's assessment, who better than

the Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr Gromy-

in Central Europe entirely.

totally ignored; the telling temperature

their own.

can level criticism at the Kremlin too.

party-political hue and cry. It occurs in

connection with those who stridently

call on the Americans to abandon their

maximum demands once and for all

and submit compromise proposals of

ningless and unrealistic.

squarely on the head.



point of political adversaries are nipped in the bud by arguing that a Soviet monopoly in the intermediate-range sector cannot be accepted.

A Soviet monopoly of medium-range missiles, on the other hand, could only occur on the basis of the zero option as currently defined by Nato.

By this definition zero means the Soviet Union scrapping its SS-20, SS-4 and SS-5 missiles, with the West dispensing with missile modernisation this

Nato's contribution would thus be not to go ahead with the deployment of US Pershing 2 and Cruise missiles in Europe as provided for in the terms of the December 1979 Nato resolution.

This double-zero option does not take British and French weapon systems in the intermediate-range sector

France in particular looks on its nuclear weapons as an independent factor for which the French head of state enjoys sole responsibility and which forms a groundwork of French sovereignty.

But France also sees itself as a member of Nato, M. Mitterrand again reas-

The two arguments, arranged side by side, are not entirely free of contradictions, which is why they are ill-suited for convincing the Soviet Union of the limited role to be played by French nu-

It is far from difficult to imagine that the Soviet Union is bound to feel French nuclear missiles are aimed at Russia too.

Political circles in Bonn, mainly in the SPD, show understanding for this subjective Soviet viewpoint,

A zero option as here outlined is not exactly in the French interest, let it be

Convinced on the quiet of the vulnerability of its own nuclear shield, France counts on a massive missile build-up to its east in the Federal Republic of Germany.

France decided to set up a nuclear force of its own so as not to have to rely entirely on US guarantees of protection. Yet whenever there is felt to be the lightest sign that the Germans might seek to avoid this protection the French

reaction is hectic. French fears then lead to such gruff refusals as M. Mitterrand's in Bonn.

The Christian Democratic-led Bonn government makes an outward show of fully agreeing with the French viewpoint, but full agreement will probably only be felt by the CSU in Bavaria.

Herr Strauss, the CSU leader, has been scathing about the zero option. His aim is to bring about a minimum of missile modernisation.

At the Foreign Office in Bonn, on the other hand, there is a growing realisation that a balance of power in Europe cannot be struck without the French (and British) medium-range martever before in the Federal Repub-Nic of Germany has the public been Social Democrats complain listless and disenchanted on the eve

France plans to boost its nuclear plageneral election.
tlal, and to do so substantially unit The campuigners are lethargic, and
1990s, whereas Nato is thinking forced smiles tend to petrify into a
terms of a missile freeze or even primace, while the general feeling

For this reasons alone it is felt out and done with!

an absurd idea to want to simply. After two summer theatres in a row, look the French missiles.

The political consequence of the coalition partners SPD and FDP, a such assessment would have been tivate in recent years forgotten to can take. tivate in recent years forgotten in The disenchantment is understanda-

sions of the Franco-German pact. The past few months have eroded Yet only the Christian and France credibility of the political parties mocratic Bonn coalition saw fit will further, and the chasm between the inters the people they elect keeps wi-

Neither the ruling coalition netwing.

Opposition in Bonn harbours in the matters worse, there are of being able to influence French constant insults to the public's intellisions in any way even though material its sense of decency.

might affect the existence and the As to decency, in 1972 it was Willy tory of the Federal Republic.

Deeper insights might argustic. This was it is COMMON and the Germanic and the sense of the public in the sense of decency.

Deeper insights might arguid by This year, it is CDU general secreta-possible if Bonn in return were to the Helner Geissler who claims this virto more intensive arms cooper with the French. The truth is, of course, that it is those

That is something on which the expect the voter to swallow such French are very keen. They expend possense who lack decency. ease their economic problems at loss of credibility and authority has

sen in evidence for years, ever since he problems became trickier and the It is doubtless in the Federal Reliables of interests fiercer.

lic's national interest to learn political parties, policy makers have

about French nucleur strategy. To become more expert in coping will require a high degree of emploish the problems. As a result, many of

will require a high degree of emphish the problems. As a result, many of self-assurance and persistence of those, who have been voted in keep Bonn government's part.

With due consideration for he wind of party propaganda, and neighbours Bonn is bound to the executive bodies of the parties after its own interests in the interpretalise that people have become more forces between the United State formanding, both in material and intel-Soviet Union and, last not least, injectual terms.

Sten Manage They are no longer prepared to swal(Deutsches Allgemeines Somme on everything that is dished out to
30 Januar then, yet it is nevertheless the loud-

The fact that the public now increas-Manfred Wörner, his Defence begy thinks before casting its ballot is ter, is the first Defence Minister to defenced by the growing number of travelled to Geneva and shown the exters without preconceived ideas on thich party to vote for. They vote on

A prudent and responsible posserit,
the present critical stage of the Grayet the politicians are heedless of the talks, which are slowly heading in while's mood.

a decision, calls for a realisation of the conservatives, for instance, alspectacular initiatives as heralds lays like to add a shot of anti-communiter Vogel, the SPD Shadow Challen to their campaign, acting as if the lor, would be doomed to failure.

Herr Vogel promises much more tees given enough toughness.

he can deliver. The missile debate the SPD left-wingers, let alone the perhaps, bound to form part of the strength are dominated by anti-Ameri-

he can deliver. The missile debate The SPD left-wingers, let alone the perhaps, bound to form part of the steens, lare dominated by anti-Amerineral election campaign.

But it by no means stands to impaign slogans.

from campaign exposure and would example can be found everywhere: rive greater profit from a quiet of lineen Years of Socialism are of negotiations and a realistic as lough, say the conservatives, as if ment of the best results that are like the social Democrats, on the other Oskar Fehrenburgh, talk of Taking from the Poor to (Stuttgarter Zeitung, 25 Januar live to the Rich, as if social disaster lid hardship were just around the cor-

Publisher Friedrich Helnecke Editor in Chief Players, need their jokers, Be-

All articles which THE GERMAN TRIBUNE represe published in cooperation with the editorial and reading newspepts of the Federal Republic of Ge-ry They are complete translations of the original in no way stridged nor adj

the SPD, a typical membership

GENERAL ELECTION

Voters undecided except in disenchantment

now has about one million members. Only the FDP has had its ups and downs here.

In any event, this is a positive development. The other side of the coin is growing political incest, with slogans and cliches tending to lead a life of their own and obsession with one's own cause coupled with growing blindness for the cause of others.

Everybody wants to pat his own back, needing this as a sort of reassurance of his own position.

But democratic consensus ends when there is no longer any willingness to now and then pat the other fellow's back. Yet the other fellow represents the other half of the population.

Some other reasons for the disenchantment are vacillation (now even by the CSU), uncertainty of judgment, ambivalent statements on specific issues and constant contradictions.

Taken by themselves, there would be no reason to pillory these weaknesses. After all, who can say something definitive on the arms issue, the extent and the limits of nuclear energy and the consequences of minimal economic

The annoying thing here is not these uncertainties themselves but the cowardice of not admitting that they exist.

Here, the conservatives are in a particularly unpicusunt position. They made a lot of noise demanding a change. which they finally brought about.

But only a few weeks after coming to, power they now find themselves faced with tough political exigencies and are wriggling as the Social Democrats wriggled before them.

If opinion surveys are any guide there

will be four parties in the next Bundestag, the SPD, CDU, CSU and the

The Social Democrats are mentioned

first here because the CDU and CSU.

The CDU/CSU promise to reverse a law they themselves enacted only a few weeks earlier has stripped them of what little credibility they might have retain-

It is not because the issue involved is of any major importance but because of the way in which it was done.

In December, they decided that the surtax for higher income brackets was to be repayable; in January they told the public that the taxman would keep the money.

It would seem almost superfluous to talk of the Greens as well. What they have had to say about the main problems of the next five or ten years is so asinine as to make one wonder how otherwise likeable people can come up with this sort of thing.

As one of the delegates to a recent Green congress put it: "What a lot of half-baked rubbish."

Only the Social Democrats seem to have a fair wind at the moment; In fact. many of them are probably rather glad about their party being rid of government responsibility for the moment.

This makes it easier to forget the years of factionalism, in some cases directed against their own government.

Shadow Chancellor Hans-Jochen Vogel seems to be successful in his bid to integrate the party.

His disarmament demand and his emphasis on Green issues have mollified many of his party's left wingers and could well capture some of the young voters who would otherwise have yoted

But in the inner circle of the SPD

there is also a certain concern about the party and the Greens together capturing chough Bundestag seats to elect Vogel as Chancellor.

CSU leader Franz-Josef Strauss has already warned of this possibility.

To many a top SPD man, it is quite intolerable to contemplate month-long discussions with the Greens about opting out of Nato or shutting down all nuclear power stations.

If this were to happen, the SPD could well be faced with another internal tug-

Speculation about the outcome of the election also adds to the general disgruntlement. Should the conservatives win, they would be as hamstrung by their unsteady coalition partner as the SPD was before them.'

As things stand at the moment, it is unlikely that the conservatives will win the absolute majority.

The more likely outcome is for the SPD to gain slightly while the fate of the FDP and the Greens remains wide

In any event, there is no likelihood at all that the distribution of seats will be such as to make for a strong and stable government that will have a zest for tackling problems.

Herr Strauss, who called for immediate elections after the Schmidt government was toppled, will probably be proved right.

Herr Kohl, on the other hand, opposed elections at that time because he wanted to enter the fray with the Chancellor's bonus.

But the government's image has paled and there are already sounds of discontent coming from CSU headquarters. The new coalition doesn't look too

There is not much time left until the March election, and maybe it's just as

> : . . Hans Heigert (Süddentsche Zeitung, 22 January 1983)

First priority

as always, stand as independent parties and their coalition has to be solumnly renewed each time. Only once this is done are they likely to become the strongest grouping in the

10th Bundestag. If the pollsters are right on yet another score, neither the CDU/CSU nor unimosity between the partners.

the SPD will have an absolute majority. So who will join forces with whom is a question that is more important than it might appear during the campaign.

If the new election, brought about by somewhat questionable vote of noconfidence, is to serve a purpose at all it can only be to bring about a stable majority that will last throughout the next legislative period until 1987.

It would be disastrous if the next Bundestag were to fall apart before mid-term, as happened with the last one, and it would be paralysing if Bonn were to become as ungovernable as Hamburg was before the December state assembly elections.

If nobody were to get a viable majority in Bonn, the conservatives would be hamstrung despite their relative majority while the Social Democrats would have to engage in tedious negotiations: with the Greens to arrive at some com- cal party's attempt to please everybody. mon political ground.

What would happen then? In the last

is stable

Bundestag, the SPD-FDP coalition was toppled us a result of exhaustion, the junior partner's vaciliation and growing

The subsequent Kohl-Genscher alliance has been unable to deliver on its promises, both in terms of practical issues and in terms of the prevailing at-

confidence in the nation's political leadership nor did it lastingly improve the political climate of the nation, apart

There has been such an accumulation of mistakes in day-to-day government work as to have made it hard for Bonn's watchers to find the right words in their commentaries.

The tug-of-war over the compulsory loan to the government (in the form of a surtax for the higher income brackets) that might now turn out not to be a loan at all but a non-repayable levy is only

This is hardly political leadership. What it boils down to is a major politito be of little importance to the CDU. But the FDP in its turn did little more than raise a verbal hullabaloo.

It did not have the guts to leave the coalition and thus remain true to its

From one day to the next it decided to overlook and forget its own Economic Affairs Minister Cound Lumbsdorff's avowals that he would steadfustly oppose any kind of tax increase. (And what, if not a tax increase, is a noń-repayable levý?)

Moreover, the Free Democrats have not succeeded in clearly delineating a foreign policy stance.

Reservations about the October 1982 change of government in Bonn expressed by this newspaper at the time still stand.

In essence, they boil down to the fact that Heimut Kohl was bent on becoming. Chancellor at all costs and that Genscher was equally bent on remaining Vice-Chancellor.

dary and the whole thing was wrapped up quickly into a brittle package. Now there is some speculation about

a grand! coalition: between the Social Democrats and the conservatives after the March election.

If this were to come about, the Greens would assume the role the FDP had during the 1966 Grand Coalition, that of a mini-Opposition. ...

But today's situation in Germany cannot be compared with the pitiful end

Continued on page 8



Zero option does not rule out a compromise

hook, line and sinker or to abandon the thority than Helmut Schmidt has reachzero option once and for all.

Taking up the Soviet leader's proposal would mean accepting a massive Soviet superiority in the medium-range sector, without any genuine compensation toward one's own security.

It would amount to reneging on the December 1979 Nato missile modernisation resolution and leaving European security to Europeans themselves in fu-

The alternative would be to submit a On his visit to Bonn, Mr. Gromyko formula at Geneva based on the securisaid olearly and once again that for the ly policy balance that enabled both Soviet Union, eager though it was to negotiate, there could be no question of sides to feel their interests were taken scrapping its nuclear missile potential into account.

Viewed realistically, only the second In: other words, Herr Strauss's view choice is conceivable; the first would be tailies with Moscow's, so anyone who a capitulation to the Soviet threat.

feels called on to reproach him for it So those who are determined to bour no illusions can but hope that an One of the oddities of the missile dearrangement may be reached at as low a bate is that this crucial point is almost nuclear level as possible on the basis of this realistic perspective. There is a further paradox in the

In other words, the signs are that sians too.

Nato will go ahead with missile modernisetion to some extent, but the extent will be no means depend solely on the Americans; it will depend on the Rus-That is, it will do if they are prepared

ed this sober conclusion.

So is Helmut Kohl now barking up the wrong tree on his own in loyally, persistently advocating the meaningless zero option?

No. he is not, whatever Herr Strauss may have had in mind in making his remark. Herr Kohl's position may be unrealistic but it is by no means pointless.

It is in keeping with what every pacifist and peace-lover would soonest see. There could be nothing more meaningful, if only it were feasible.

The Chancellor is naturally well aware that this ideal solution is beyond reach, but there are good reasons why he is not saying so out loud like Herr Strauss has done. Now the Americans have adopted the

child in the first place, Helmut Schmidt's successor cannot on his own publicly advocate abandoning the idea. Besides, advocating a zero option at Geneva in no way rules out a compromise that will, in the nature of things,

zero option, which was Bonn's brain

be arrived at behind closed doors. A more serious point is that Chancelfor Kohl has chosen to stick to too passive an attitude of loyalty to the United States and is not indicating that in all In reality this is to call on America ei- to scale their demands down sufficients of a solution soon, and in keeping with

need not just look on idly.

The German Oribunt One could, of course, disregard all stream oribunt stream of course, disregard all stream or comparing that campaigners, like

Heins Editor Alexander Anthony English in the control of Campaigners need sub-editor Samon Busnett — Distribution tisself its, the legions of campaigners need Georgian Picone

Friedrich Rainacke Verlag Cimbit 23 Schoene Australia (Editor of Cliches will do.

Advertibing rates But No. 14 ---Annual Subscription DM 45. Annual subscription DM 45.

Import of card-carrying members of Printed by Druck- and Verlagehaus Friedrich Political parties has grown conspicuBremen-Blumenthat Distributed in the USA by Sly, especially in the CDU.

hardship were just around the cor-

Yet there is the positive fact that the

hristian Democratic membership more than doubled in the past ten and now stands at 700,000. The has grown more slowly and now about 180,000 members.

has also grown markedly and

government

It did not succeed in inspiring new

from a brief phase of cuphoria.

one of many examples.

The fact that this rubbed the junior coalition partner the wrong way seemed

A the from the within the or the death of the

ther to accept Mr Andropov's proposal by in the heated debate no less an au-

PARTY POLITICS

Herr Vogel names his team

STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG

PD Shadow Chancellor Hans-Jo-Schen Vogel's presentation of his personal campaign crew came as no surprise because their names had been leaked to the Press several days earlier.

When he finally presented his team of 14, Press photographers on the spot felt all that was missing was the President in front of Villa Hammerschmidt, his official residence.

He would have completed the familiar picture of "Chancellor presents new

Vogei decribed his crew as a team with experience, expertise and sensitivity. He stressed that it was not to be construed as a Shadow Cabinet with everybody in the group already having his portfolio assigned to him.

He also did not want this group to be understood as having any bearing on the organisation of the SPD parliamentary party in the next Bundestag.

He did, however, say that there was every possibility that one or the other of these people would later find themselves at the head of the parliamentary

Although Hans-Jochen Vogel went out of his way to nip any guessing games in the bud, there are some indications as to what portfolio would go to whom should Vogel form the next Cabi-

The team has been divided into five groups. The first (foreign affairs, defence, European policy, Deutschlandpolitik and the Third World) would be in the hands of Hans Apel, Egon Bahr, Horst Ehmke and Hans-Jürgen Wisch-

Egon Bahr as Minister of State at the Chancellor's office would deal with arms control, though there is much to indicate that he could also be put in charge of *Doutschlandpolitik*.

Hans Apel, a somewhat luckless and listless Defence Minister in the Schmidt Cabinet, would be put in charge of European policy (which is not exactly a tribute to his former work as Defence Minister).

Herr Wischnewski could be given the development aid portfolio, That leaves Horst Ehmke, who could turn his hand to just about everything,

When newsmen asked Vogel point blank what plans he had for Ehmke and someone suggested he could shoulder any job, the Shadow Chancellor replied: "You've just heard the answer."

He added with a twinkle: "In any event, that would leave everything changed." Ehmke could take on either defence or foreign affairs.

The group labelled fiscal, economic, labour and social affairs has been assigned to economics don Professor Hans-Jürgen Krupp and ex-Ministers Manfred Lahnstein and Herbert Westphal, Here it is pretty obvious who would be given what portfolio.

The group encompassing women's, youth and family affairs, health and

women: Eva Rühmkorf and Anke Fuchs.

Frau Rühmkorf, who now heads the Hamburg equal rights for women unit, would probably be assigned a similar task in a Vogel Cabinet, though not as a separate portfolio but at the Chancellor's Office.

Anke Fuchs is a former Bonn Minister of Youth, Family Affairs and Health. She would either be given her old portfolio or take over the Education Ministry. But that still leaves a gap in terms of personnel.

The next group would comprise interior, justice, housing and municipal affairs. The people earmarked here are Herta Däubler-Gmelin, who chaired the legal affairs committee of the outgoing Bundestag, Jürgen Schmude, Justice Minister under Helmut Schmidt, and Darmstadt Mayor Günther Metzger, an old associate of Vogel's when he was an SPD right-winger.

Metzger was deputy floor leader in Bonn before deciding to leave the capital for family reasons. He has been mayor of Darmstadt since May 1981 when the Greens supported him.

The last group would be in charge of the environment, research and technology, transport and the Post Office.

There are only two people to cover this sector, Volker Hauff, ex-Transport Minister with experience of the research portfolio, and non-party philosopher Klaus Meyer-Abich.

Abich is the only non-party member of the group of 14, and Vogel stresses that he wants to have this seen as politically significant. He says the SPD is wide open and flexible when it comes to surmounting major problems.

He also wants this to be seen as an indication that "we have become more receptive to all ideas that could help us and get us ahead."

Although Willy Brandt, in apparently jovial mood, joined the group picture, he could well have had different ideas on who should and who should not be

He would probably have liked to have had the picture rounded off by some of the former FDP people who joined his party after the break-up of the former coalition - perhaps Ingrid Matthäus-Meier.

Vogel said he had pondered his selection carefully and that his thoughts had gone in many directions. But he felt it would not be helpful to claborate at this

Some Social Democrats miss such politicians as former Research Minister Andreas von Bülow and the economic affairs spokesman in the Bundestag, Wolfgang Roth, who was also deputy floor leader in the old Bundestag.

Sten Martenson (Stuttgarter Zeitung, 25 January 1983)

Social Democrats say what THIRD REICH

they stand for The emphasis in the SPD's campaign

A platform is on fighting unemployment, on sweeping environmental programmes and disarmament, with particular emphasis on medium-range missiles in Europe. Among the leitmotifs are social just-

ice in distributing the burdens caused by the recession and the promotion of German interests in Bonn's foreign policy. The most important policy commit-

ments are:

Employment: Social Democrats call for "an international employment pact" of major industrial nations to bring about growth and coordinate interestrate reductions. In Germany the SPD calls for a soli-

darity pact against unemployment to include all economic forces. It advocates gradual progress towards a 35-hour week and early retirement. A shorter work week would have to

be paid for by lower pay rises. Here, the strain put on the lower income groups could be relieved by special provisions. The SPD platform wants to revert to

the budget proposed by the party in the Bundestag. It provides for DM40bn investment spending over the next three The idea is to combat youth unem-

ployment, improve vocational training and boost public and private investments in environmental protection, energy and housing construction.

This would be financed by a surtux for high earners, the abolition of "unjust" tax deductions for children and a curtailment of tax benefits resulting from joint tax returns.

 Security policy: The platform reaffirms the part's allegiance to the Western alliance as a precondition of German security. It speaks of "security partnership" necessitated by the destructive potential of nuclear weapons that no longer permits security from but only security with the adversary.

The aim of the Geneva talks must be to reduce the number of Soviet missiles and thus stop the deployment of a new generation of US Euromissiles, as pro-

vided for by the 1979 Nato resolution. There must be no automatic deployment of American missiles. The SPD pledges to do all it can to make deployment redundant. A final decision on the party's stand on the Nato resolution is to be made next autumn.

The platform urges the superpowers to arrive at a compromise in Geneva, saying: "Should the Geneva talks break down due to the uncompromising atti-



educational policy seems a bit underrta en la la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya (Photo: Poly-Press)

tude of one of the two partial

"The present coalition government by the international conterests by creating the impressions held at the Berlin Roichstag to distinct uphold its original autumn 13.

would have to rethink.

This refers to America's concept except real people as they lived at zero option making all intermediatine, with their hopes and humiliarange missiles redundant in Earlis, their views and grudges."

West. The SPD also demands a trong after another the assembled hisment freeze for short-range (trans, mainly conservative in outlook, 1,000km) nuclear missiles and succumbed to what Stern called the

• Environment: Environmental Lizsacker, the Berlin mayor, referred

tenvironment: Environmental lessacker, the Berlin mayor, referred tection is to be stepped up and as the temptation to suppress. the yardstick for other policy de foreign journalists likewise sounded The SPD envisages a number diritical note at this stage of the programmes that would make rive dings, the half-way mark in what lakes clean by the end of the sa three-day conference. and ensure water supplies.

"The destruction of the languist called the seizure of power 50 and the disposal of waste in the are ago, the subject was being disways must be stopped. The war saed, journalists complained, as must also be protected as far as prough it was an event in the distant from chemical fertilisers and that like the Thirty Years' War. from chemical fertilisers and that like the Thirty Years' War.

cides used in agriculture."

Alternatively, it might have been an Ecological farming and animit in an alien civilisation and not bandry that takes the natural manifesting that had taken place at the the animals into account desenting yvenue of the congress within living

The section headed "keeing in the final platform debate Carola with nature and preserving the carm, the writer and journalist, promptment" also encompasses energy project her disappointment at the fai-Here the SPD gives priority to apple to come up with any new findings, saving and the use of local coal the congress had failed, she felt, to han nuclear energy. The at any fresh conclusions on Where nuclear energy has to key hat we neglected to do then and than nuclear energy.

this is to be done with full safequest avoid doing now."
sions. The ultimate aim is to not all listorians may well feel this criticism clear energy redundant. Unless the problem of nuckuted any number of interpretation pat-

sponsible to operate nuclear posterism?

tions. The SPD is against provide Bonn historian Karl Dietrich Bracher ther funds for the fast breeder resultined seven, and his list was by no Social affairs: The party was an somplete.

realise full labour participation the part played by other European the lines of the special provision while was considered important apply to the coal and steel industrion to have an entire working sesting platform the special provision of t

The platform also calls for to a of its own devoted to it.

labour participation in industrial 1923 Germany's neighbours had tal. This would follow the trade ned forces with Friedrich Ebert and concept for capital formation the sers favourably disposed toward the independent special funds.

On rent laws, the SPD intends ten years later they had little to offer verse the new legislation passed founteract Hitler's rise to power, so present centre-right government tously had they been weakened by ground that it endangers social per Depression.

Social security: The SPD interpretation importance was attached at introduce reforms of the social security for the social security in the crisis period from 1930 to for a child security was a security for a shift security was a security for a child security was a security for a shift security was a security for a shift security was a security for a shift security for a shift

for a child-rearing year and work the personalistic explanation factor

But due to the difficult con position, this concept cannot be SPD come to power.

strate. stressing, however, that we still him, would never fail to provide the new still him.

Fy protection from violence and still it was inconceivable that anyone would always uphold internal section than Hitler would have gone would always uphold internal section than the section of the

Historians review 1933 in Berlin Reichstag

at of specialisation and Richard von

is solved it will be increasing as to account for the rise of German

ars more important than ever befor this period," Professor Bracher

mented in the short run. Education shancellor Brüning, for instance, had lowances and student grants that greater store by foreign policy (repament are to be reinstated should be dealing with German domes-

SPD come to power.

Legal affairs: The SPD emphasive his predilection for economising opposes the erosion of reforms a stricken Weimar Republic to pieces legal and domestic affairs sectors britishing made a very personal mark to be brought about by the particle to provide the party reaffirms its opposite authoritarian crisis solution would strate, stressing, however, that the provide the personal mark the party reaffirms its opposite authoritarian crisis solution would strate, stressing, however, that the provide the personal mark the provide the personal mark the provide the personal mark the provide the provide the provide the personal mark the provide the

(Kieler Nachrichten, 22 January alms outlined in Mein Kampf: the

Lebensraum issue and the Jewish ques-

Repeated mention was made of the ordinary people Fritz Stern complained were not being given their fair share of

The historians dealt with the compliant behaviour of the German upper classes, a point for which they are to this day hard-pressed to account.

They dealt with the unstable petty bourgeoisie, especially the white-collar workers and what Jürgen Kocka, Bielefeld, called their social panic.

They were, he said, panic-stricken when their civil service-orientated social climbing mentality (a groundwork for the master race theory) clashed with the reality of social levelling.

A question inevitably posed at gatherings of this kind was whether the end of the Weimar Republic and the "seizure of power" by the Nazis 50 years ago was not partly due to German intellectual history.

Some historians have been known to trace this intellectual background back into the late Middle Ages.

"Had it not been for the fact that much of the population was suitably receptive," said Walther Hofer, Berne, "the seizure of power would not have run so surprisingly smoothly."

Karl Deutsch wondered whether 1933-style German Fascism was not merely a continuation of aims (of, say, foreign policy since 1848) while methods were changed.

Was not even Hitler's specific brutality prefigured in Nietzsche's cult of ruthlessness, in Spengler ("What we need is toughness, and toughness again") and in Ludendorff's call for

Might it not have been the case, Hans Buchheim, Mainz, wondered, that Fascism was seemingly accompanied by far from alien, fine old German values that uppeared to have been restored?

On the second day of the congress Wolfgang Mommsen of the German Historical Institute, London, for one was struck by the startling parallels with the present.

He wondered how much the 1933 tenet of redistribution in favour of the ruling class had in common with Mrs Thatcher's policy in Britain today.

Historians at the congress had already hit on certain similarities between the pre-war Depression and 1983.

Then as now, political parties had been unmistakably incapable of gaining the allegiance of young people.

Then as now, policies pursued against the background of labour market problems had tended to nudge women increasingly insistently back in the direction of home and hearth.

This laid the groundwork, for one, of the Nazi cult of womenhood as wife and mother.

One speaker, Jürgen Kocka, at least suggested a specific approach: "We may have little influence on the

emergence of personalities with a calling in society, but we ought at least to try and make a repetition more diffi-

Borchardt cut down to size the difference between Welmar and Bonn in noting that if there had been a Wirt-

Continued on page 8



Hitler and Hindenburg at Potsdam in March 1933 after Reichstag fire and rigged

Timely reminder of a past too readily forgotten

Fifty years ago the Third Reich began. Hitler was appointed Reich Chancellor and his honchmen celebrated the "seizure of power" with a torchlight procession on Unter den Linden that paved the way to catastrophe.

Pictures of this rally and other highlights of the Third Reich's first year will proliferate in the weeks and months

We will be reminded of the fire that gutted the Reichstag, of the Enabling Act that gave the Nazis dictatorial powers, of the boycott of Jewish businesses and of the bonfires of banned books.

1983 will be marked by a handful in an entire series of 50th anniversaries lusting until 8 May 1995, the 50th anniversary of VE Day.

Only then will the history of National Socialism have been over and done with for half a century.

Views differ us to the point of such unniversaries. Some fear they merely raise spectres, opening old wounds and fueiling new emotions.

Others say the facts cannot be retold too often. The arguments have been aired several times of late, in connection with the film version of Joachim C. Fest's biography of Hitler, say, or with the rerun of Holocaust on German TV.

There are sound arguments on both sides. Those who are worried about raising spectres will doubt whether any good can be done by retrieving film footage showing Hitler posing in his theatrical manner.

Is there anything to be gained by screening scenes of flags flying and men in uniform on the march? Documentation alone is not always enough, as we have seen in the context of extermination of the Jews.

How often the "final solution" of the Jewish question and all this bland but frightful formula entailed has been documented in sound and vision, showing authentic scenes unsurpassed in horror!

Yet it took the fate that befell a single. Jewish family in Holocaust to get across to the Germans what happened to millions of Jews from all over Europe.

A further point in fayour of an unrestricted discussion about Germany's none-too-distant past and an ongoing process of enlightenment is the growing

number of books, films and exhibitions about the Nazi era.

No one book is exactly like another. Each new film sounds a note of its own. Information and interpretations are as numerous as the titles chosen.

That is just as it should be. It is the only way Germany's Nazi past can be fully illuminated and come to terms with, inasmuch as it is possible to do so.

Post-war generations no longer see any need to refer to "their" Nazi past, and the disinclination increases the younger they are.

The mothers and fathers who were asked by their sons and daughters after the war how it had all been possible are. now either grandparents or dead. Those who have childhood memories of the tail end of the war now have

grown-up children of their own, and young people view National Socialism as part of German history. They can no longer look back on personal experience, let alone feel a sense

of collective guilt. So their views are correspondingly level-headed. That doesn't make them indifferent. They aren't inclined to make the Third Reich out to have been harmiess. It is merely that in 12 years' time the end of the Third Reich will have been half a

century ago. In centuries past, with reigns of terror: and horrors of war of their own, people were only too happy to forget.

Who in 1862 called to mind that 50 years earlier Napoleon had sent tens of thousands to their deaths in his Russian campaign?

There will of course always be those who say that even in Hitler's case it is time we called it a day. But as long as shedding light is not

accompanied by hysteria and drawing parallels with present-day problems and as long as historians carry out sound research work this wish will have to remain unfulfilled.

It is the wish of a minority, even if the minority may include young people. We live in a fast-moving age and may

be even more forgetful than our forefathere, but there is no reason for fleetfootedly sidestepping the Nazi era. Fortunately there are no signs of any

intention to do so. Rudolph Bernhard

(Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 8 January 1983)



EUROPE

'Jilted brides' Spain and Portugal jawbone EEC

year, Bonn has vowed to promote the accession to the Community of Spain and Portugal during this period.

But the Iberian membership applicants have had their fill of declarations of intent. They now expect Germany, which has always championed the swift accession of the two nations, to take concrete action.

Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher again asserted at the beginning of this year that he would make every effort to push the southward extension of the Community.

As he sees it, member-nations should now be made to honour their undertakings in order to enable the Iberian democracles to join the EEC as soon as possible, thus politically and economically strengthening free Europe.

Bonn has long held that Madrid and Lisbon must become members for political reasons. "They have opted for Europe and their expectations must not be dashed," said Genscher, calling for a speedy conclusion of negotiations. He said that would benefit not only the two applicants but Europe as a whole.

In principle, all 10 Common Market: countries favour enlargement, but selfinterest, notably on France's part, has so far prevented a breakthrough in the

Disiflusioned and upset, Spain and Portugal are now wondering whether the European idea is a matter of "civilisation, politics and a common history; or of wine, vegetables, cheese and pota-

Both have had democratic governments since the mid-1970s and have thus taken all political hurdles set by the Treaties of Rome.

The disappointed applicants now speak of a hypocritical and ambivalent attitude of the Community, which only last December postponed its decision on Spain and Portugal until this March, when a summit meeting is to be held to clarify open issues.

But the timing could not have been worse because the meeting will coincide with the immediate post-election phase in Germany. As a result, the two applicanta can hardly expect any major move from Bonn at that time.

Spain's Deputy Prime Minister Alfonso: Guerra has already issued a warning, saying his country's Socialist government wants Spain to be a member by January 1985 at the latesty . . .

I Should this not be realised, he said, Spain could well withdraw its application and also review its Nato membership. Madrid has lately shown little inclination to accept mere lip service.

Bonn's ambassador to Madrid, former EEQ Commissioner Guido Brunnent tried only a few days agonto; set: a. helm Haferkamp are due to step up the positive note; saying Germany would pressure during their early-February used to six months in the chair to accele-

could be expected in the first half of 1983 but that Madrid could rest assureduthata Bonn would afterwards pave Spain'siway tor Burope. (1717) Did to the

Talks about the removal of obstacles have begun and a process of clarification has set into season on stocker almost

s chairman of the EEC Council of it was unlikely that there would be a A Ministers for the first half of this spectacular breakthrough in the immediate future, sald Spain's Foreign Minister Moran after a mid-January visit to Paris.

> The French position has long been known. Paris first wants to put the 10member EEC's own house in order before admitting new members.

The main French objective is to protect its farmers. Wine, vegetables and fruit are the big obstacles here.

Spain's and Portugal's accession would add DM3bn in additional costs in the Community's agriculture sector alone. And the present resources are inadequate to meet this added burden.

The Common Market is financially and economically not yet ready for these "new competitors" although it accounts for more than half the two applicants' foreign trade. The accession would thus unhinge the EEC budget.

The complicated subsidles system for farm products aiready devours twothirds of the European Community

The accession of Spain and Portugal, through which the EEC's population would rise by 47 million, would call for additional spending or a redistribution

This has so far been thwarted by France's farmers. The Common Market! would also be forced to add to its already existing surpluses those of Spain and Portugal — a costly business.

Spain, for instance, produces almost as much olive oil as all 10 existing EEC members put together. Citrus and vegetable markets would also be flooded.

Then there is the problem of fishing quotas. Spain's fishing fleet is larger than that of any EEC country, and the Community has only just weathered yet another fish war.

An additional "pirate" could hardly be welcome in the circumstances.

EEC waters have been increasingly closed to the Spanlards in the past few years. But once in the BEC, Spain would have to be given free access to Community fishing grounds.

Yet Community nations have an obligation towards Iberian democracy if they want to uphold the idea of a large, united and free Europe.

Ambivalence and selfishness towards Spain and Portugal can cause enormous damage. After all, the two countries have been trying for more than a decade to become Community members.

By now barely 50 per cent of people in the two countries still believe that membership will bring them advantages. Some 90 per cent don't understand the EEC set-up at all. There is widespread and growing dis-

appointment with Europe, and some people describe the two applicants as 'jilted brides." There is a spreading view in Lisbon

and Madrid that accession to the Community will remain utopian.

Still, Spain's Prime Minister Folipe González refuses to throw in the towel. He is soon to visit Parls and Bonn in a bid to break the blockade.

> Robert Gerhardt (Deutsches Allgemeines Sonntagsblatt, 23 January 1983)

Tension mounts in video war between Europe and Japan

Doliticians in Tokyo are becoming increasingly jittery as American and European pressure on industrial giant Japan grows.

They sense that the unchecked flow of Japanese goods to the rest of the world must be channelled in a more orderly fashion.

Stirred out of lethargy by combined European and American disenchantment (the European Community has 12 million jobless or 10.8 per cent of the work force), Japan's Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe rushed to Europe to smooth things out.

He was followed by the Minister for International Trade and Industry, Sada-nori Yamanaka, while Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone went to Washing ton, where he was given the American point of view.

The BBC is determined to pursue the matter further, and Commission vice. presidents Etienne Davignon and Wil-

rate accession talks. He also told the Spaniards that little: and American businessmen attribute any importance to Japan's declared interition to reduce tariffs for 72 types of merchandise from April;

The situation in Paris Is different would amount to only DM930m and would thus be out of all proportion to the Japanese trade surplus with Europe The search for solutions went on, but There is no getting away from the which last year amounted to DM33bn. cdin.

fact that the Japanese owe everything to their industriousness and inventiveness. This applies particularly to home electronics where Burope lags fur behind despite heavy investment and intensive

Even before the Benelux countries could come out with a new generation of sophisticated record players, the Japanese were already poised to flood the market with digital players using laser beams and thus providing maximum listening pleasure. The transfer and the second second

Anticipating this technical revolution in home electronics, the Benelux countries demanded at the recent foreign ministers' conference that tariffs for this type of goods be raised from 9.5 to 19

per cent. Addressing a symposium, Trade Minister Yamanaka tried to avert the worst by attacking what he called European. tariff chicanery.

But this only served to anger the Eueans even more, They now want to take the case before Gatt in a bid to prove that the Japanese are dumping. video sets below cost to sink the market prospects of Video 2000 developed jointly by Grundig and Philips.

Of course, the consumer is the great beneficiary in this trade war between Japan and Europe.

Many people abandoned their rejuctance to buy video sets when prices suddenly dropped from DM2,400 to below DM 1,000. That is the other side of the Helmut J. Weland (Bremer Nachrichten: 29 Jahuary (983)

New membersconomy

Greece Economic report forecasts zero growth wants more but clear signs of an upswing

The Brussels EEC Commi the member-nations of the pean Community, knew from the lar signs of an economic upswing that Greece, which joined the Compensated in the course of 1983 by Market at the beginning of 1981, Bonn government. Yet they will be be an irksome partner, what is sempanied by a slower but continuIn October of that year, what growth in unemployment. This foredreas Papandreou and his set of the outlook for the year ahead
Party came to power, he instant made in the annual economic report manded that the accession terms the sessed by the Economic Affairs Mitiated by the previous conservation to the year as a vernment be changed in his continued will not be welcomed by an average 2,350,000 unemployed, but infla-

In fact, while campaigning is an will be down from 5.3 to four per threatened that Greece would less at and the year will end with a cur-community.

Greace's economic situation and DM8bn, the report says. improved under the new govern Inflation, at 23 per cent, is still the s usual, Bonn's annual economic est in the EEC and per capita Garage report tries to look around several

This is largely because 30 percess managed to divine all sorts of stithe working population are still ulating factors for the further course workers, compared with an EEC the economy this year. age of 8.5 per cent, They include lower interest rates and

It was obvious something had one housing construction, which are done. But even so, the whacking posed to put the brakes on further per-cent devaluation of the distinguishmenting of the economy. In an initial comment, the Co. A stagnating GNP in real terms and sion deplored the fact that it was a million jobless, together with the

formed of the intended move.

Though Greece is not obliged to 1984 unless something goes wrong in sult its Community partners before a second half of the year, add up to ligning its currency because it is that Bonn considers the main indicamember of the European Moneupits for this year.

tem (EMS), consultations would kit theless have been welcomed-by other member-nutions.

The Commission has not yet manted on the import restriction went along with the devaluation! will be done as soon as details been received and evaluated.

Experts consider a reducted Greek imports to the volume that ed before the necession as unrealist

On the other hand, they recall drocco was granted more contest than any other new Community ber, including a five-year that period (in some agricultural section much as seven years) before full and the contest of the gration.

· In a memorandum presented it sels last March, Athens even wents as to ask that the non-tariff profor imported EEC industrial good be implemented even after the tion period.

But this is only one of the wishing forward in the memorandum; calls for more financial support EEC coffers. the transport of

In 1981, the first year of its me ship, Greece was a net beneficial the tune of DM280m. This is exp to rise this year to close to DMI.864 member-nations have not yet desir Athens' wishes, but are expected so soon in a bid to mollify the 4

governmental hope to accomme Barring this, Mr. Papandreou well deliver on his threat to continu flirt with Moscow,

Though he is unlikely to get an nomic support from the Kremlin Soviets have enough problems their Comecon satellites) a mon ward Russia can certainly not be interest of the European Commun

Hans-Peter (Der Tageispieger, fi)anom

isc. After all, Bonn has been known to be off target in its reports.

There is also the fact that the annual economic report released at the beginning of the year has increasingly come to be regarded as a review of the

But this it is not nor does the Stability Act that laid the groundwork of the report intend it to be any such thing,

The government is not supposed to forecast economic developments for the year but to provide a projection, in other words, a realistic target.

This distinction is not mere semantics, as it might appear: it denotes a clear division of roles between academic observation and political action.

It should be up to specially trained econometrists to make forecasts based on known indicators, while politicians should convert this into political action. The Economic Affairs Minister is not

iob it is to chart the course. The new Bonn government has not made use of the opportunity to elevate its report to the status of an economic

the lookout but the first officer, whose

This has nothing to do with the vaunted legacy the new government took over from the old one. After all, it

But this might or might not material- is not the report's function to present attractive figures which nobody can actually bring about.

> Its function is to come up with a convincing policy aimed at bringing about growth and employment. The trouble is that the new government's policy is be set by internal contradictions which detract from the latest report. Take fiscal, capital and job market

> policy. The government had decided on tax relief for the business community in 1983 to be followed by more relief next year and, for 1985, it envisages acrossthe-board income tax reductions, depending on the budgetary situation at the time.

All this has been put under the logical enough heading: "Investment and performance must become worthwhile

But then the government decided to impose a surtax for higher income brackets which falls in the category of government skimming rather than incentives for private investors.

How is the business community to have faith in a government growth policy when the government does not even dare to clearly formulate this policy?

The report promises a small step towards capital participation by labour aimed at defusing the conflict between labour and management; but at the same time it kicks the business community in the shin by announcing legislation to promote shorter working lives.

Throughout the past three years industry has rejected all models aimed at reducing working times because this would put a strain on the budget and raise production costs.

Now, the government suddenly favours early retirement plans that must entail two consequences, both equally

If the early retirement cost is to be borne by the parties to collective bargaining only, the resulting pay cuts must lead to intolerable tension in the next round of collective bargaining.

If, on the other hand, the government adopts the trade union view and finances early refirement from the social security pensions fund and the Labour Office unemployment fund, more and more of the government's tax revenue will have to subsidise pension funds."

This, in turn, must lead to further cutbacks in social benefits and, above all, to yet another call for sacrifices on the part of the so-called rich. The next surtax would then already be programmed.

Thus the annual report does not mark a turning point. It is essentially no more than a risky forecast full of conflicting bits of half-hearted concepts located somewhere between growth

tribution. The various lobbles will take note of the report, complete with all its empty though mellifluous formulas."

But neither labour nor management will be able to find a clearly charted course in this report.

The government can postpone decisions on the further economic course until after the March general election, but it cannot evade a decision forever. We now have an annual report, but

supplied. Hans D. Barbier (Süddeutsche Zeitung, 26 January, 1983)

the timetable to go with it is still to be

Economic outlook · ment (in **inflation**

Export credit guarantees derestricted

INDEX FUNK 1347

The Bonn government is making a L bid to boost the export business by adopting a more liberal stance on export guarantees.

As the annual economic report puts "Adequate export guarantees are a necessary support measure for the German export business and job security."

The government regards this as an effective instrument with which to ensure German competitiveness on international markets without subsidies.

Many German exporters find themselves in straits because their customers in such countries as Brazil, Mexico and a number of others suffer from national current account deficits.

These countries depend on additional International Monetary Fund loans. which means that they have to accept IMF terms and put their balances of payments on an even keel.

The same applies to inflation. And this they can only cut by curbing im-

The February IMF conference in Washington is expected to come up with new concepts that would enable these countries to maintain their inports with the help of private banks. The Bonn government intends to support this move by export guarantees.

In addition, Hermes export credit regulations for such countries as South Africa and Iraq, where export guarantees for individual projects have been limited to specific amounts for political reasons, are to be relaxed. Bonn hopes this will help boost exports.

This year's Bonn budget has increased the amount earmarked for Hermes guarantees from DM160bn to DM 180bn.

Last year's line was utilised to the extent of DM 150bn. New guarantees will thus rise against

1981 from DM35bn to DM39bn. The rest of the amount is accounted for by old commitments. The quota of government-guaranteed exports rose from 7.7 per cent in 1981 to

nine per cent in 1982. Claims against guarantees rose from DM765m to DM930m during the same period. Revenues from premiums and so on outstripped claims by DM34m in 1982. In 1981, there was a shortfall of

1983 is also likely to close in the red due to the rescheduling of Polish credits. It could amount to as much as DM ibn.

: (Bremer Nachrichten, 25 January 1983)



Meteorological stations all over the world

timetable.



supplied the data arranged in sec-at-a-glance tables in these new reference works. They include details of air and water temperature, precipitation, humidity, sunshine, physical stress of climate, wind conditions and frequency

These figures compiled over the years are invaluable both for planning journeys: to distant countries and for scientific research.

Basic facts and figures for every country in the world form a preface to the tables. The emphasis is on the country's natural statistics, on climate, population, trade and transport.

The guides are handy in size and flexibly bound, indispensable for daily use in commerce, industry and the travel trade.

> North and South America. 172 pp., DM 22.80; Asia/Australia, 240 pp., DM 24.80 📑 They will be followed in Match 1983 by:

Two volumes are already in print. They are:

Africa, app. 115 pp., DM 19.80; Europe/USSR, app. 190 pp., DM 24.80.

Look it up in Brockhaus

They were mainly to inch

now mainly doing.

murdered.

Nazi take-over as seen from Berlin — an eye-witness account

Robert Kempner, who wrote this erticie, was a legal adviser on police affairs at the Prussian Interior Ministry until Hitler came to power. He emigrated to the United States, taught at severai universities and served as an adviser to the US Justice and Defence Departments. He was assistant chief prosecution counsel at the Nuremberg war crimes tribunal. He has written several books about the Third Reich and now practises law.

On 31 January 1933, half a century ago, I arrived at work to find I had a new boss at the Prussian Ministry of the Interior on Unter den Linden in

The new man at the Ministry was Hermann Goering. The day before he had been appointed Minister without Portfolio in Hitler's Cabinet by President Hindenburg.

He was also entrusted with running the affairs of the Prussian Interior Mi-

For years the Berlin police and the Prussian Interior Ministry had investigated Goering's criminal activities as a leader of the Nazi party.

The Nazis were classified as a group

hostile to the state and to the Weimar Republic, as a party of high treason. As legal adviser to the police department at the Ministry I had been intimately associated with these investigations.

Bismarck once said that to control Prussia was to control the Reich, and control was now exercised by the Führer's deputy, a man intent on destroying the Weimar Republic, which he succeeded in doing.

Oddly enough, the files on the Nazis' criminal activities were kept only a few doors away from the Minister's office.

In the first week after assuming power Goering had a henchman collect

Continued from page 5

schaftswunder, or economic miracle, as West Germany's post-war economic recovery was dubbed, in the inter-war years even the Weimar Republic, with all its congenital shortcomings, would have worked.

In the final platform debate Carola Stern warned that post-1945 coming to terms with the past had taken place only as a process of full-scale suppression of the facts and disregard for the obligation to render account of the peo-

Frankfurt historian Iring Fetscher put it even more drastically. "Both German states," he said, "have in the final analysis come to terms with their past merely by adapting to their respective protecting powers."

Bugen Gerstenmaler, a former Bundestag Speaker, sounded a note of bitterness. In the beginning, after 1945, was not the word but the denazification certificate, and my services were much in demand as an issuing authority."

Hans Heigert, Munich, referred to the renaissance of neo-Nazism unearthed by opinion polis of late.

"It isn't all that bad as long as democracy works," he thoughtfully noted. "But what are we going to do if the system does not prove a success over the government.

next 10 to 15 years?" Otto Jörg Wels

from the police headquarters all the files on Nazi leaders.

Between 1928 and 1930 votes polled by the Nazis increased from 810,000 to 6,400,000. Nazi activities, legal and illegal, increased and grew more aggress-

Officials at the Prussian Interior Ministry, which was responsible for safety in the Weimar Republic, were most

Interior Ministers Albert Grzesinski and Carl Severing considered energetic measures to curb the Nazis, the SA and above all the Führer, Adolf Hitler.

The political department of the Berlin police was commissioned to make a detailed survey of the many indictable activities by Nazi officials.

It was to probe the legal status of the Nazi party and check whether it qualified as an association hostile to the state in accordance with the criminal code.

Hitler himself, many Nazi officials and the party were found to warrant prosecution on charges of indictable offences.

A memorandum on these findings was submitted by Prussian Premier Otto Braun to the Reich government, led by Chancellor Heinrich Brüning.

The Nazi party looked like being banned. But on 19 December 1930 a ban was ruled out by the government, mainly because of confidential negotiations between members of the Reich government and the Nazis.

Otto Braun and the Prussian government again approached the Reich in a bid to have the Nazis banned on 4 March 1932. In a handwritten note to Chancellor Brüning he made an impressive plea for a ban to be imposed on the basis of a Presidential emergency dec-

He appended a 236-page memorandum and further incriminating material, but the memorandum was allowed to gather dust at the Reich Chancellery and some of the material intended to be submitted to President Hindenburg was even destroyed.

Prussian never did receive a reply, yet Hitler had announced in the meantime that heads would roll once the Weimar system was eliminated

Wilhelm Frick, Nazi floor leader in the Reichstag, had said much the same in parliament.

If the Reich government had acted on

after 17 years of conservative govern-

sponsibility after 17 years in opposition.

have been brought to a halt and the misfortune he brought on Germany and Europe have been prevented.

Prussian advice from 1930 Hitler could

The Nazi party would have been banned. It had lost votes heavily in the December 1932 general election.

Hitler could have stood trial on charges of high treason and perjury and been deported as an unwanted alien. Despite the 1930s Depression a terro-

rist dictatorship need no more have come to power in Germany than anywhere else. At the Prussian Interior Ministry it only gradually dawned on many officials that the new Minister was not just

yet another new man at the helm. Goering's arrival meant the beginning of a system of terror all over Prussia, which made up two thirds of the

Only a few friends and I sensed the significance of the change. I had written in 1932 that blood justice would reign in future.

Goering was a fast worker. In Hitler's 12-man Cabinet only he and Frick were Nazis, so he was determined to gain control of the Prussian machinery of power without delay.

He called a meeting of senior officials, about 40, and told us we could work loyally alongside him. When I got back to my office there was a note asking me to contact the personnel officer. I and 12 others were suspended from duty from mid-February.

Goering's new head of the police department was Ludwig Grauert, an SS friend of his who went on in 1935 to become un SS brigade communder.

His predecessor, Erleh Klausener, a leading Roman Catholic layman and a key Prussian civil servant, was soon sacked; on 30 June 1934 he was mur-

I conducted a detailed investigation into his murder at Nuremberg.

On the same day as my suspension from duty was published in the Press the newspapers carried reports of the appointment of Rudolf Diels, a fellow-Ministry official, as head of a new Gestapo department.

Diels was a decided adventurer, highly intelligent but quick to change his convictions. He gradually switched allegiance from his patron, the former democratic state secretary Wilhelm Abegg.

only a rehabilitation of government siment (both moderate by today's standards) but a change in relations with the East Bloc and, above all, a chance for the SPD to assume government re-

conservatives in terms of experience in

tics to agree on a joint programme.

must become an ambiguous medley.

If, on the other hand, they want to set genuine political accents, be it in a drive to reduce unemployment or to make a German contribution to international disarmament, there is no ground

no common ground with the Greens on those two major issues.

important for the voter to exercise his voting right. He must give a clear mandate to one of the big parties because

first to Franz von Papen, the RHINE-MAIN-DANUBE CANAL Diels became a confident

chief and some years later Goering's sister-in-law. 'Missing link' valley is Early in February 1933 Go trusted him with compiling like ly opponents of the regime in the in canal's favour of an uprising.

Democrats, left-wing Centre has Burgomaster Josef Schneider's offpacifists, Communists and safe the three o'clock news leads with Goering relayed names configurement to abandon the Rhine-Mainthe Nazis and the SA, as Did the Canal project.

admitted when I asked what the petition to call construction work now mainly doing.

s halt for good is reported to have He told me the list would in signed by 740,000 people all over names of many erstwhile fall

ours. So it did. Names listed in the Nature Conservation Association on a date to be fixed included that the petition is impressive proof Dublic opposition to the project. Herr Carl von Ossietzky, the Not had been in unimpressed. Inureate, who died in control People here in the valley," he says, camp.

king out of his window into the win-Ernst Heilmann, SPD leads fog and at the point where the Alt-Prussian state assembly, who will at high water splits the town in "are 95-per-cent in favour of carry-• Kurt Grossmann, general as on with construction as fast as pos-

of the Human Rights League, of able to escape. In Riedenburg, a health resort in the • And even Albert Einstein altmuhl valley, where the final section the canal linking the North Sea and

already abroad. A few days after the list wife Black Sea awaits completion, he up the Reichstug went up in lays you can count the opponents of the 27 February 1933. That night had on the fingers of one hand.
of people were arrested. One is the owner of the Weihermüh-

A number of politicians, us, a miller, but everyone in the valley whom I was able to warn, we salises why he is not enamoured of the escape abroad. The civic free dea and readily understands his posithe Weimar constitution and con.
ice rights were suspended. The canal, a strip of water 55 metres

Gestapo and SA arrests were de, part of an inland waterway systed. A reign of terror agains am crossing 3,500km of Europe, has incomies of the regime and spin dated his camping site.

Jews began. The legal grounds No-one has been able to offer him a the holocaust was laid.

Twelve years after Goering toth him a regular and important source pelled me from the Interior Ma income. The anglers who fished for pike, carp was entrusted as US prosecule. The anglers who fished for pike, carp sel at Nuremberg with question and trout on the banks of the Alimühl

about the murder of my forms treunenthusiastic about the canal too. Erich Klausener, and about the They were worried it might mean no tag fire.

Goering, incidentally, was prover Germany, especially Berlin, who associated with the "final solar egularly spend fishing holidays in the the lewich question.

He tried but only partly succe. The billion-deutschemark canal, clearing himself of implication pubbed the century's work of destructure of himself when I told it is to be revised to the control of the

by coincidence I and journalist kely to be much fun for anglers, they had stood in front of the stared.

Reichstag.

He was eventually shown to be chairman of the 1,200-member in claiming that Communists becal anglers' association. Fire to the Reichstag. He admired that most of the canal has been com-Hitler had told him that was the letted and he now sees erstwhile wornazis were to say even before the letter only that you can get it the state of the canal has been com-

tigation was held. Statements by Rudolf Diels to He and his fellow-anglers readily Gestapo chief, here published and they were mistaken. "Now we are first time, convey a clear idea of the canal," he says. None of us would want to see it go." really happened.

On Goering's part in the proof catches are well above average. "We he said there could be no doble in favour of carrying on with build-Goering had personally organishing the canal," he explains. "It has resulted in more backwaters and sheltered

He had needed some such presents than there ever were before. consolidate the new arbitrary set of all waiving the Weimar constitution of young fish of all kinds we have beas corpus provisions.

Marinus van der Lubbe was Before the canal was built there were plaything and a convenient scape 15.7 hectures of water in the district;

Less than a month elapsed to highers can now cast their rods over an 30 January, the day power was trea of 118 hectures.

away in Berlin, and 27 February Valley-dwellers are worried the petition.

day of the Reichstag fire.

But it could and ought to have covernment when it reviews the canal long enough for thousands of popularies.

date to one of the big parties because any fragmentation would be disastrous.

Fritz Aschku

(Nürnberger Nachrichten, 26 January 1983)

In the Hitler regime was likely to will be disastrous.

(Die Weil, 13 January 1983)

(Die Weil, 13 January 1983)

Not long ago he repeated this undertaking in the Vienna newspaper Die Presse, even adding that to abandon the project now would be intolerably shortsighted.

But in Kelheim, Essing and Riedenburg people are well aware that Chancellor Kohl's junior coalition partners, the Free Democrats, are keen to see work called to a qualified halt.

This cannot be taken to mean much less than curtains as soon as possible, while at election time environmentalists are in a good position to lean heavily on political parties.

Given the forthcoming general election the Nature Conservation Association has called on people all over the country to ask candidates what their views are on the Rhine-Main-Danube

Voters ought, the environmentalists say, to make the views given one yardstick by which they decide who to support at the polls.

Will Bonn Cabinet Ministers at the Chancellor's Office shirk taking a clear decision as they did last December, valley-dwellers wonder.

In Riedenburg, which prides itself on being the pearl of the lower Altmühl valley, people would fail to understand any further fence-sitting by Bonn.

"We must get on with our planning," they say, and Burgomaster Schneider explains how urgent the problem is.

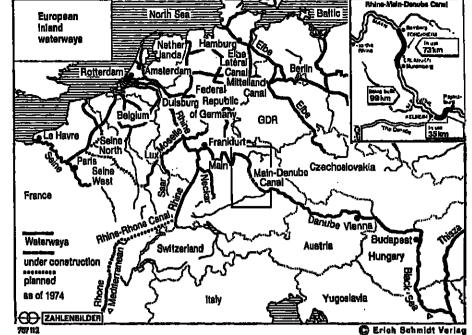
Since 1952 there have been plans to reroute the main road to Ingolstudt, but trucks still trundle through the Altstadt along a road only 4.50 metres wide.

What is more, in spring when the snow melts the water level of the Altmuhl, which is a harmless brook in summer, rises and floods the cellars of the old houses that line the banks of the

If the canal were completed there would be no more floods. So Herr Schneider and neighbouring mayors would like to see the buildozers and earth-moving equipment move in as spon as possible.

"There are no two ways about it," says Friedrich Wambsganz, mayor of nearby Roth, who owns up to his views without hesitation: "I am in favour of carrying on with the canal."

Mayors of local authorities along the route of the canal know from town mee-



tings and countless conversations with individual local people that opinion is solidly behind them.

Not all of them were originally in fayour of the canal, of course. Many were against it but then decided it was inevitable and might as well be fully accept-

"Once you start something you have to finish it." says Heubach farmer Richard Harrer, who reluctantly had to part company with three hectures of arable land and one acre of woodland.

"If work were to be abandoned now," he says, "it would be a crying shame after everything that hus been done so fur.

Most local people, farmers, are not unduly concerned with whether or not the canal will be economic. Too many figures have been bandied about by countless experts.

They are not much worried whether 52 or 98 pfennigs of every mark invested in the canal will be recouped.

The first figure was forecast by Prognos, the Basle market research institute, for former Bonn Transport Minister Volker Hauff.

The second was forecast by the Ifo Institute of Munich for the Bayarian state government. Such forecasts don't much interest

local farmers one way or the other; most have already worked out what they stand to gain from completion of the canal. Now there is no more flooding in

parts of the valley where the canal has already been built they can drive their tractors down to the flood plain meadows and plant high-yield maize where they used only to be able to mow grass. Professor Reinhard Grebe, a land-

scape planner hired by the canal company to heal the scars left behind by construction work, is unhappy.

He once drew up a landscape plan that was approved by environmentalists and is as worried as they are about the damage to marsh flora and fauna.

But that does not deter the farmers. Local towns along a canal that is by no means everywhere a strip of concrete in the landscape, us opponents would have us believe, likewise hope to bene-

Roth has invested nearly DM3m in a port facility where a small but flourishing industrial and commercial zone is envisaged. Riedenburg has also embarked on in-

dustrial development and reports initial success even before the first canal boat has berthed. Six small and medium-sized compa-

nies have been set up, including a small Valley-dwellers were worried about

the effect the canal might have on the tourist trade. When construction work began and was given Press publicity, holidaymakers did indeed begin to show less interest in the area.

In its best holiday season, 1977, Ricdenburg totalled 110,000 bednights. The number dipped to less than 100,000 but is now picking up again.

"Our holidaymakers don't feel disturbed by the canal," says Herr Schnei-

Valley-dwellers have set up a protest group of their own to campaign in fuvour of the canal and not leave the field wide open to its opponents.

They have collected 45,000 signatures

locally. "We want to be a strong and effective counterpart to opponents of the canal," says Burgomaster Fritz Mathes of Kelheim. He is unimpressed by the 740,000 signatures against the canal collected na-

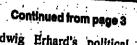
tionwide. Most of them, he says, were by people who had never seen the Altmühl valley. The best way to convert opponents of

the canal, says Mayor Schneider of Riedenburg, is for them to see it for them-But that too can lead to misunderstanding. Take the tale of the angler

from north Germany who unwittingly spent four hours fishing on the bank of the new canal, happily landing one fish after another.

Chatting with a local angler he innocently said: "Our angling days will be over, of course, once they build the canul here." Peter Schmalz

(Die Well, 26 January 1983)



of Ludwig Erhard's political career

What was needed at that time was not

In the following 16 years, from 1966 to 1982, the SPD bore government responsibility in a variety of coalitions. It must therefore be seen as equal to the

(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 17 January 1983) difficult, and perhaps even impossible,

, for the nation's two major political par-

If both lay claim to being popular parties and thus not wanting to hurt any segment of the public their programme

on which they can meet. But by the same token there is also

Never before has it therefore been so



At Hipoltatein the Rhine-Main-Danube Canal comes to a dead end, The unfinished section, to Keihelm and the Danube, runs through the Altmühl valley.

MEDIA

Authorities bowled over by video porn threat to the young

s far back as last summer Anke is supposed to present detailed control A Fuchs, then Minister of Health, Youth and Family Affairs, wanted to have the 1957 Youth Protection Act amended to suit today's conditions.

At that time, her main concern was the growth of alcoholism among young people. The video cassette craze was not yet in full swing.

But things have changed since then and a flood of horror, smut and violence on videotape has hit the market. Though something must be done in a

hurry, the March general election makes it impossible to take any legislative action pending the outcome.

The victims of this delay are not only the children and juveniles exposed to this tide but also the law enforcement agencies whose everyday work is hampered by inadequate and vague legisla-

Children and juveniles can be seen ogling the naked body of "Super-Hot Doris" in cinema showcases at railway stations, becoming so engrossed as to miss their commuter train.

The youngsters wage laser wars on video game machines, having fed them their pocket money.

They have easy access to various porn magazines and the video "treasures" of horror, porn and violence are available to them for a rental fee of DM1 a reel, which they can take home and play on the TV.

"The flerce tug-of-war over market shares in video sets, primarily between Japan and Germany, has naturally stimulated the software business in the form of cassettes," says Eduard Tack of the Bonn Family Affairs Ministry.

He claims to have counted as many as 40 video magazines at a single newsstand. No wonder the police are overtaxed. Films from all parts of the world are put on videotape and the vaunted seif-control is a farco.

Comments Tack: "Advertisements of the various companies boast that their viedotapes show the complete film, including the footage cut out by the voluntary self-control of the film indus-

And there is no such thing as selfcontrol for videotape makers, at least none that can lay claim to being more than just an attempt to get the better of the public prosecutor.

The German Video Institute in Berlin

proposals by the end of the year. But this would not nullify the existing criminal code provisions although some sections are outdated.

Rudolf Stefen, who heads the Federal Supervision Agency for Literature Endangering Youth, is sceptical.

How are police officers to enforce a regulation of which they don't know whether it will be in effect tomorrow? The very announcement of an impending change must of necessity make them insecure, says Stefen.

"Police officers are also made insecure by wishy-washy formulations of legal provisions," says Public Prosecutor Niederle of the Pornography Department of the Aachen Public Prosecu-

The question is, where does art end and pornography begin? At what point do pornography and violence become so dangerous as to warrant a ban?

The ban does not apply to "The Last Days of Sodom." After all, the chopped-off breasts in that film are attributable to the great Pasolini.

The youth protection laws apply to 11.7 million young people in this country, and these people certainly need legislation to protect them.

The evidence piled up on Youth Authorities' and Public Prosecutors' desks during last year's "hot summer" has meanwhile found its way to the central viewing room in Bad Godesberg for

government official Elke Monssen-Engberding usually makes a point of having a solid breakfast before looking at the industry's products for fear that she might later not be able to stomach food.

The Federal Supervision Agency has evaluated some 1,000 video films, most 90 minutes long, and is about to decide which of them are to be put on the

Those that are indexed may no longer be advertised, sold or rented in places to which children and juveniles have

Hard porn (films showing the sexual abuse of children, sex with animals or sex in conjunction with violence) is banned outright.

Like public prosecutors, who only go into action when a crime has already been committed, the supervision agency acts only on receiving complaints.

Even so, its activities "cause a lot of harm to the porn industry," says Rudolf Stefen.

The indexing can work very swiftly when time is of the essence. Thus, for instance, the film "Caligula" was sent back to the film industry's voluntary self-control office (FSK) which was told that it could be released if an offending 10-minute footage was cut out.

Such prestigious weeklies as Stern and Der Spiegel praised the cut film at the time, regarding it as neither pornographic nor promoting violence.

But a company specially founded for the purpose, Constantin-Video, has come up with the full-length "Caligula" version, which it advertises accordingly.

So pomography and the glorification of violence are back in the video ver-

The indexing application was made on 23 September 1982 and a committee of three decided to approve the application on the spot, pronoucing the temporary ban on 29 September and confirming it a short while later.

· Criminal proceedings against dealers offering the uncut version are now in

Ignorance by the dealer cannot be taken as an excuse because every dealer is legally obliged to read the official gazetto which lists all indexed products.

Cooperation between Youth Authorities has meanwhile improved to the point where they pool their financial resources to rent and screen suspicious cassettes.

But this has so fur only benefited the video industry to the tune of DM250,000 in profits if you reckon that 20 Youth Authorities have agreed to rent 50 video films each in order to end up with about 1,000 on the index.

Cooperations is brisk and the Prosecutor's Office in Düsseldorf has agreed to provide court rulings and expert opinions to facilitate and speed up the work of other prosecutors.

The aim is to come down like a ton of bricks on the makers of hard porn. Already banned tapes keep showing up on the market under different names, causing an unending battle.

Posters advertise tapes, using the FSK seal of approval for products that

have never gone through any man EOPLE Owners of video game park similar establishments keep up Sexual equality expert they cannot tell their patrons, video retailers plead ignorance contents of their stock of tapes. named as Vogel aide

Prosecutors have a tough time with all this innocence, as do the and the Youth Authorities, drawback is the shortage of the even video sets.

And then there is the prob some Youth Authority staffen think much about youth protect some misguided Spiegel readen all this violence as being in with our current arms race ment.
Moanwhile, the tide of hor

home consumption continues, it this country's two million no must be kept supplied with some

But is it the dealer's fault if the of the tapes are in greatest dens if his customers insist on such Eaten Alive," "The Night of Heads," "Maneater" or "Na Massacred" to go with their nich And as to the cinemas in ratio

tions, the Bundesbahn's Roll is Eya Rühmkorf rightly asks: "Is it the railway" people insist on seeing these first PD Shadow Chancellor Hans-Jo-I to tell the cinema owners was ochen Vogel has drufted Eva Rühmthey are to make their money off, 47, head of the Hamburg equal could just as well be expected as this for women unit, into his team of railway shops what kind of kayisers. railway shops what kind of a stock."

"When he phoned me," she says, "I And who is to blame if partitionally asked him whether I would be publisher Rowohlt manages to be only woman on the team." She million copies of the soft post is an inverse; she won't "Emmunuelle"? The other woman is Käthe Strobel,

Rudolf Stefen is confident of expert on the elderly. The men on the problem despite everything. Besteam are Professors Klaus Meyer-He accuses the railways of beloich, Carl-Friedrich von Weizsäcker, in their duty towards the publical and Jürgen Krupp and Frank Dahren-

monishes parents to exercise poloni. Frau Rühmkorf told Vogel she was

He is determined to cause some privinced the women's movement in ple a lot of trouble and has put to country was underestimated by the sues of Penthouse magazine against Democrats, as by others, index as far ahead as Octoba The party believes there is only a same applies to a number of wall circle of women academics ingumes. As he sees it, time is work oved in constructive work. But this is him.

But will any of this stop parent "For the past 12 years a considerable indulging in their own smutty continued to women have kept a close Will they at least send their children on politicians, men and women, to play while they revel in the see what they are doing for them."

Rudolf Stefen has no answer cound that maternity leave for women though he regards some parent with hold a job is worthwhile. But there

des towards their children as profitano hold a job is worthwhile. But there des towards their children as profitanother side to it. Women looking for gleal child abuse, he is barred fine job are turned down because they nation's living rooms.

Human dignity, inviolate under This could be remedied if men Constitution, is the loser in this pauld also apply for such leave. This finglid is build do away with the 'risk,' a woman (Rheinischer Merkur/Change es says. (Rheinischer Merkur/Christ

> Considering the tight budgetary sition at the moment, she has also liven some consideration to the cost, thich should be divided between fuars and mothers.

This was the number one wish she resented to Vogel, insisting that it be led should the SPD come to power n Bonn. Ferri a

Her number two wish is a sexual quality or anti-discrimination Act. 🕛 Backed by such an Act, a woman ould not only stand a better chance at ork (equal pay and promotion) but ping legislation would also ban di-feminist advertising.

"There must also be an independent illrol authority along the lines of the ederal Anti-Trust Office or the Comsioner for Protection against Data use, says Frau Rühmkorf.

She works for Vogel in her spare lime; she still heads the Hamburg equal

rights for women unit, a local government department.

While wish number three (to support women who are in the Bundestag) concerns only a very small number of women, this does not apply to number

Number four is support for jobless women and those who would like to take a job again after years of looking after the family.

Says Eva Rühmkorf: "Politically. everybody, man or woman, has the same right to seek and get employment. But the way things stand today nobody thinks of special job-creation programmes for women. Yet women are harder hit by unemployment than men."

This is another of the things she wants to change should the SPD come to power after the March election.

She has already taken the first step in that direction in Hamburg where her office will be consulted on job promotion measures.

There is yet another obstacle working women have to cope with, being marri-

"They are frequently told that they should not be entitled to work because the husband already earns a living. And when they are told on top of this that they would neglect their children if they took a job, many women shy away from a career of their own."

She cites one of her own experiences: "When I asked my employer for a rise housked me: 'What will your husband say if you earn more than he does?"

Eva Rühmkorf, a working woman for the past 22 years, has been married for almost the same length of time to writer Peter Rühmkorf.

A graduate psychologist, she asks: 'Why should all the sacrifices always be made by women first? Why should a man who has become jobless not look after the home while the woman, whose skills might be in demand at the time, earns the living?"

Women would only make it easier on the politicians if they permitted themselves to be intimidated. "Women," she says, "must form a union to be able to fight injustice." She gives Hans-Jochen Vogel credit for "taking women seriously and wanting to explore new avenues regarding women's rights,"

Says she about herself: "I don't intend to become a Cabinet Minister, but I won't say never. I don't think heading a Ministry is my forte. My strong point is the sort of practical work I do now." Ulrike Brendlin

(Hamburger Abendblatt; 17 January 1983)

Karajan and Philharmonic clash over clarinet

isostill wide open whether Sabine Moyer, 23, will one day be the Woman of the Year. But she is certainly more than the Woman of the Day, ias Bild-Zeitung has dubbed her.

The clarinet soloist from Crailsheim. a small town in North Württemberg. has been making music headlines eyer since she caused an open clash between the Berlin Philharmonic and its star conductor Herbert von Karajan.

Despite several successful auditions the orchestra members have adamantly opposed her appointment as a member of the Philharmonic even though a mujority of the orchestra were initially enhusjustic about her performance.

Their subsequent attitude could well be due to the fact that Karajan stub-



Sabine Meyer

(Photo: Sven Simon) bornly insisted on having her in the orchestra.

Seeing Sabine Meyer modestly sitting in the midst of the Bavarian Radio Orchestra, it is hard to believe that she of all people should have caused a major row between Germany's foremost orchestra and its world-famous conduc-

tor. With her blonde hair brushing her shoulders, she looks even more fragile than she really is. But she certainly must know how to play the clarinet. "There has never been drigthing but music for me," she says.

She comes from a long line of musicians. Her father teaches music in her home town and her grandfather, a railway worker, played the clarinet in the railway band.

Her brother is a lecturer at the Karlsruhe Conservatory, and all her cousins also play one instrument or another.

Subine Meyer (who says that, much to her parents' chagrin, she always loathed school) is now the second clarinet soloist with Bavaria's Radio Orchestra, and has frequently played as a guest with the Berlin Philharmonic.

Commenting on her drive to get ahead, she says: "I never wanted to remain the second clarinet all my life."

Having changed their mind, the Berlin Philharmonic members now suddenly say that her sound does not quite fit in their orchestra. They say that they arrived at this conclusion during the Philharmonic's American tour.

Though she played Richard Strauss's Alpensinfonie brilliantly, there were me upturned noses at her performance in the Brahms Symphony.

"Sure," says Sabine Meyer, "having never played it before, you naturally hold back because you're insecure. Besides, there was only one rehearsal before the concert."

She naturally could not anticipate the Berlin clash, and she also denied that the Berlin Philharmonic has a phobia

Says she: "About six months ago, Karajan asked me whether I would have the stamina to stick it out if he got! the upper hand in the dispute. I said [

Continued on page 14



Ingeborg Drewitz

Never shirks an issue

Writer Ingeborg Drewitz, 60, thinks little of today's literary rat race. She charges many of her fellow-writers with shirking the hot issues of the day and wasting their talents by being accommodating.

She blames this on a general political atmosphere that promotes opportunism. "Even supposedly independent writers find it difficult to escape this trend,"

Ingeborg Drewitz herself has never been a conformist. Having studied philosophy and German (she wrote her PhD on the history of ethics) she has always considered herself somebody whose job it is to say what others don't

ay, Her numerous novels, essays, radio and theatre plays (in which she deals with the loneliness of city people and above all the special problems of

vomen) bear her out, Ingeborg Drewitz, vice-president of the German Pen Club, hit the headlines in 1981 when she joined a group of Berlin squatters to demonstrate her solida-

She later dealt with squatting in her latest novel, a somewhat autobiographic "Berlin report" entitled Lis auf der Libe (Ice on the Libe).

Understandably, this did not earn her sympathy in all quarters but she bore it with as much equanimity as she bore right-wing attacks following her open letters in defence of her colleagues Peter O. Chotjewitz and Peter Paul

The co-founder of the German Writers' Association had enough fortitude to shrug this off as she shrugged off the accusation of "nest-soiling" after the premiere of her 1955 concentration camp drama Alle Tore waren bewacht (All Doors were Guarded).

But attacks from the left were almost s as those from the righ

An idealist like the heroine of her novel Gestern war Heute (Yesterday was Today), she regards socialism as a necessary corrective element.

Her courage and her non-conformism along with her social involvement (as in her prison work) have earned Ingeborg Drewitz such coveted awards as the Ernst Reuter Prize, the Carl von Ossietzky Medal, the Gerrit Engelke Prize and an honorary professorship,

Her unyielding fortitude and her talent have earned her the respect of her colleagues. Wolfgang Platzeck

(Westdeutsche Allgemeine, 10 January 1983)



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THE ARTS

Kipphardt's Eichmann play premiered in Munich

fter attending Eichmann's trial in most straightforward office work in the A Jerusalem Hannah Arendt referred to the banality of evil.

This banality is what Heinar Kipphardt deals with in his play Bruder Eichmann (Brother Eichmann), directed by Dieter Giesing at the Residenztheater, Munich.

Adolf Eichmann was the Nazi civil servant largely responsible for organising the "final solution" of the Jewish problem for Hitler and Himmler,

Eichmann was hanged in 1962. Kipphardt, a documentary playwright (his best-known play is probably The J. Robert Oppenheimer Case), died last No-

His last, posthumous play is definitely his most consistent in its documentary character. It is based on authentic conversations between Eichmann and an Israeli police officer, Avner Less.

In the Munich production Eichmann is played by Hans-Michael Rehberg, Less by Horst Sachtleben

The interviews took place during Eichmann's 19 months in custody in Isracl, ending when he was hanged on 31 May 1962.

Transcripts of the tape recordings show the man who organised the transport to ship millions of Jews to concentration camp and the gas chamber to have been anything but a monster with bloodstained hands.

He was a decidedly normal person who protested that he had never, never had anything to do with killing and merely carried out orders given to him by his superiors.

The discrepancy between the individual, his life story and the excuses he made for the stupendous crimes against humanity for which he was responsible inasmuch as he coordinated the logistics is grotesque.

It appears so grotesque, so banal and so dreadful that Kipphardt felt it was appropriate to entitle his play Brother Eichmann, [.]

The point of this disturbing, thoughtprovoking title is to remind us all that the head of the Jewish affairs department at the Reichssicherheitshauptamt of the SS was, as a person, no different from you or me.

The message is that there is an Eichmann in all of us, someone who is prepared to do the dirty work (as long as it is merely a matter of "organising" it) provided he is reassured it is all in a good cause,

Eichmann seems in all seriousness and with a clear conscience to have felt himself to be a mere victim of a state he had served honestly and diligently,

He was a young man from a middleclass Protestant home. He had not been entirely successful either at school or at

"But he was co and joined the SS more by coincidence and for the camaraderic than by design. He transferred to the Sicherheitsdienst, and father. But the or security service, under a misappre-

He had imagined it was some kind of bodyguard service for high-ranking officials and state visitors.

When confronted with what went on at concentration camps he had a sinking feeling in the pit of his stomach ("I level-headed stockcan't stand the sight of blood") yet kept on organising it as though it were the act. It played on West Berlin

world.

For Eichmann mass destruction was just pen pushing. He saw himself as a white-collar worker, not a killer.

Kipphardt spent 15 years working on the play, sifting through the countiess transcripts and making his choice of

He interspersed the conversations between Eichmann and Less with scenes designed to demonstrate the general validity and ever-present danger of his

Dieter Giesing, the Munich director, stages the conversations in a cool, calm and collected manner. Eichmann is not portrayed as a prisoner behind bars.

At the front of the stage there are a table and two chairs, plus a tape recorder. On the right there is a washbasin where Bichmann spruces himself up now and again.

Hans-Michael Rehberg plays Eichmann as though he were a part like any other. He eagerly tells his tale, only occasionally betraying the slightest emotion, just as he is said to have behaved in the dock.

The banality of evil could hardly have been portrayed more tellingly. The part is a first-rate feat of memory and a distinguished acting performance given the emotion-laden nature of the subject. It amply bears out Rehberg's reputa-

tion as a fine actor. Glesing made do with only a handful of the 21 interspersed scenes envisaged by Kipphardt. They included a US bomber pilot in Vietnam, dourly obeying orders without so much as a pang of conscience.

Another scene showed an alleged woman terrorist in Italy being tortured. But even these few extraneous scenes were too many. The director would have done better to cut them too.

These references to the present day were like foreign bodies included for effect, especially Charles Brauer's sparkling display of Turkish jokes, intended no doubt to imply that the Turks are today's Jews.

After the interval Eichmann is seen talking with others, including a Canadian Protestant clergyman and his wife, played by Charles

Ellert, who are keen to save his soul. We also see Frau Eichmann, played by Ruth Drexel, who is still proud of her husband and convinced he will leave. the court a free man. In the last conversation makes it clear that Eichmann was a second part of the play involved nothmore substantial. It made a more theatrical impression than the deli-



taking of the first Life in Nazi Germany as seen at the Kunsthalle exhibition in

sentimentality and modest applause. The first hour and a half, in contrast, shocked and em-

barrassed the audience so much that some left for home at the interval. They were exhausted and evidently felt that was the end of the H. Lehmann

Hans-Michael Rehberg as Elchmann (right) and Hortis Relations, Stuttgart. leben as Avner Less in Kipphardt's documentary play

Exhibitions all over count home." His painting accordingly shows guns recall 1933 Nazi take-over as on the left and scissors against the

Politicians and historians are not alone in holding events to mark the 50th anniversary of Hitler's appointment as Reich Chancellor on 30 January 1933.

The arts have also shown a keen interest in the anniversary. Two exhibitions have just been opened in West Berlin.

TV too has delved into the darker recesses of the recent past more often of late, screening both films and documen-

1933 - Ways to Dictatorship, at the Staatliche Kunsthalle in Berlin, covers the period from the ouster of the last democratic government of Prussiu on 20 July 1932 to the abolition of free trude unions on 2 May 1933.

The exhibition features paintings by artists who were persecuted in 1933 and work by contemporary artists on the subject, some specially commissioned. A series of lectures and debates is

being held to accompany the exhibition. The actor Carl Raddatz recited Tucholsky's The Third Reich at the opening of an exhibition of posters by Klaus Staeck entitled An Age Revised: 1933-

Other exhibitions in Berlin will deal

with Prescribed Architecture from flag on the right.

It will feature old newsreels, mentaries and propaganda Ilm German schoolchildren from Berlin

feld, Bochum, Essen, Dortmund iren associate the swastika with Ger-Duisburg feature a historic oversity by. The topics covered by the entries the consequences of Hitler's associate are said to correspond to their tion of power for the various local. and their local resistance movement

Mainz is running for four weeks tep-parents may not be the ogres 28 January a comprehensive exhibit fairy tales make them out to be. The in the Rathaus on National Society tales paint a picture of life One City, accompanied by a sensital is not true to reality where wicked lectures,

Exhibitions on persecution of wo

From 18 January Dortmund is the must necessarily be to the detriing a lecture series entitled Resident of a child's mental and emotional
at the Right Time, to be followed by Roland Schleisser of the departin Exile and in February by a second of child and youth psychiatry at
on The Churches and National Second of the problem in the

Becalist in the loss of either mother or
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Joachim Pest's film Hitler — A Carlems with the loss. followed by a public debate.

In Nuremberg a series of lecture of and mourning may be hampered Fifty Years Afterwards — A Chapter the feelings of the child or the re-German History is already under maining parent toward the former part-Nuremberg also plans to set up 1 the being ambivalent.

manent exhibition on National See That will often be the case when the lism in a stand of the former Reichs are son in question quits the lives of moteinag grounds where the Nazis are (or father) and child by either ditheir mass railies.

An exhibition about the wood Small children in particular start to

HILDREN

low Germans and Japanese see each other

vestika and Butterfly is the title of frequency among the total number of n exhibition of paintings by Japaand German schoolchildren illuswhat they know about each

her touring Japan and Germany the bition is now on show in Berlin, ed by the arts department of the Berlin borough of Wedding.

he competition was arranged and exhibition organised by the man-Japanese Association and the nese Cultural Institute, Cologue, in oration with the Institute of For-

opart picture he explained as fol-(Photo: When I think of Germany I first nk about the Nazis, but then about

ekground of a black, red and gold

Women in Fascism. On 30 January aged 10 to 20 from Support to Kaseason of films about the Third behims put pen and brush to paper to will start in the Arsenal-Kino. Justrate what they associated with

the Hitler regime as portrayed in Munich were asked to paint what reign films. There will also be a first associated with Japan. There were Exhibitions in cities such as 1,300 entries, of which 600 are on show.

epmothers and stepfuthers are conand the Nuzi burning of books are But psychological research has lutely held in Wuppertul, Dortmund and shown that the loss of either mother or

The seventh Duisburg arts seventh beisburg arts seventh Duisburg arts seventh Duisburg arts seventh Duisburger Akzente, to be seventh Duisburger Akzente at the seventh Duisburg

from 3 to 21 May, will deal with the writes that although wicked step-Legacy 1933/83 — Fifty Years Afficents may be dismissed as a fairy tale, wards. It will comprise exhibitions, and screen performances.

From 27 January there is a three screen in the child.

film seminar on The Way to the letter a child feel safe and sound with Reich in Oberhausen. In Saarbourne mother or father? That will dethe Camera city cinema is screened to a large extent on how it comes

An exhibition about the wood Small children in particular seem to class movement 50 years ago is believe a hard time coming to terms with organised at the headquarters of the litch ambivalent feelings, especially cial Democratic Party in Hamburs, then they no longer are in contact with TV programmes have repeatedly the lost one and can only deal with him Continued on page 15

The swastika, Nazis, the war and Holocaust accordingly make up a substantial proportion, with Hitler figuring pro-

In one painting Hitler is depicted against the background of a present-day West German flag brandishing a beer mug and looking in bad humour.

Another Hitler is seen knocking back his tankard with a West German flag and a Volkswagen in the background.

Entries along these lines are not invariably critical. In some cases they may testify to covert admiration of the strong-men Germans.

Many youngsters' views of Germany are clearly influenced by American TV serials in which all-American GIs make short shrift of dumb Wehrmacht sol-

They are also influenced by the many publications that deal with Hitler and the Nazi era.

"Too little attention is paid in class to the history of the two German states," says Dr Günther Haasch of the German-Japanese Association.

The only Japanese schoolchildren to paint a realistic picture of everyday life in Germany are pupils at the Japanese School in Düsseldorf. But they are un-

Much the same is true of pupils at the German schools in Tokyo and Kobe, whose entries depict skyscrapers, peonle dressed in modern clothes and rush-



The Berlin Wali as seen by Takefumi Yamada, 13, from Sapporo

hour Underground trains full to over-

flowing. But these realistic views of everyday life in Japan are in the minority. German schoolchildren, like their counterparts in Japan, have a totally inaccurate idea of what life is like in the other

They concentrate mainly on stereotypes that have little to do with real life in Japan.

It is not jut that Chinese and Korean characteristics are confused with Japanese. Japan is portrayed as an idealised, exotic country.

Japaneso street scenes consist mainly of rickshaws. There are few indications of industrialisation, environmental pollution and overpopulation.

Only four entries dealt with Hiroshima and the Bomb. Instead, the emphasis was on geishas, tea-houses and pagodas, Madame Butterfly and kung-

The way Japanese schoolchildren see Germans makes you stop and think. Are we really like that? And isn't it time we reappraised our prejudices about the

The exhibition shows that young peaple in Japan know more about Germany than we know about Japan, but in both cases it is not enough.

In Japan the exhibition prompted a review of school textbooks. One can but hope it has a similar result here. It clearly illustrates the distorting effect stereotypes and prejudices have.

> Rolf Brockschmidt (Der Tagesspiegel, 23 January 1983)

Learning to live without a parent or with a new one

This ambivalence can only be handled by one parent or the other being classified as either good or bad. The child's real mother or father, for instance, will be remembered as entirely

good, whereas the step-parent is all bad. This idealisation of the former parent can be a way, the only way, of salvaging

the relationship with him or her. For the remaining parents this approach is incomprehensible, especially when the former parent was anything but good, having been an alcoholic father or a mother who beat the child.

A mother may well complain that her child is so fond of its father, who "never cared a bit for the child when he was around."

. The step-parent feels unfairly treated by a child that offloads all its frustration on to him or her.

He, in this case, will usually be only to keen to be on the best of terms with the child and will fail to see why his attempts to make friends are experienced by the child as a threat, the threat of losing altogether its relationship with the former parent.

Parents put their children on the spot. creating grave crises of loyalty, when they themselves say their former partner was a bad lot, often only to make the break more bearable.

But older children and juveniles who are still fond of the former parent will find this hard to bear. They are well able to appreciate how out of all proportion such attacks on the former purent are.

In some cases the step-children subotage any kind of satisfactory family life by retaining a fixation on the absent Dr Schleisser feels such sixutions

could make it necessary to reappraise the relationship between parent and former parent. Either may in effect be ontrusting the child with the task of maintaining a re-

lationship that has broken down. This unconscious tug-of-war is a distinct possibility when the parent would consciously prefer to have nothing more to do with the former partner.

He, or she, may vociferously complain that the "ex" turned out to be a devil or a ne'er-do-well, whereas the new partner is a deliberately chosen counterpart to the erstwhile "mistake."

Yet unconsciously the remaining parent is still fascinated by a number of good, or even bad, features of the former partner.

The child is then imperceptibly entrusted with keeping in touch. It may indirectly be encouraged by its new parents to identify with the "ex" and develop traits attributed to him or her,

The mother or father can then enjoy the company of this junior substitute for the erstwhile partner without feeling a sense of guilt.

In practice, Dr Schleisser snys, such children very often imitate negative character traits or habits of the exparent.

They are then readily branded behaviourally disturbed while providing the mother or futher with a continued opportunity of successfully coming to terms with the former partner.

Another important point is whether the child's affection for the remaining parent survives unimpaired the separaion and upset resulting from the situation and course of events.

There is a risk, especially when the loss occurred some time ago, of the single parent using the child as a source of

part of a ersatz partner voluntarily. Being a substitute for a mother or father who is no longer around is naturally an ego-booster, and the child needs one. Up to a point this behaviour is probably usual in broken homes and need not

be dangerous, but it can assume alarm

ing proportions by making the child's

The child may well offer to play the

personality inflexible. The child may then be floored by the arrival of a new parent and the loss of its privileged position or the threat of

losing it. It will then inevitably feel the newcomer is a rival and be remarkably persistent and energetic in its attempts to sabotage the new relationship.

Behavioural disturbances are deliberately used to drive a wedge between the parents.

Rolf Degen (Der Tugesspiegel, 23 January 1983)



FOREIGN RESIDENTS

Ombudswoman backs dual nationality

The churches and the media have long sought to promote understanding for the problems of foreigners in Germany. Yet German resentment of foreigners seems if anything to be grow-

This prompted journalists Bonn's commissioner for aliens' affairs. Liselotte Funcke (FDP), had invited for talks to express doubts about the meaningfulness of their work.

She had some consolation for them, She told them it was true there had been a time when she had received more and more letters in which citizens polemicised against foreigners.

It was conspicuous that, while previous letter writers were largely anonymous, the writers now tended to give their names. But, she said, the influx of such letters has diminished in the past

But how indicative is all this? The fact is that foreigners looking for an apartment still meet with mistrust and rejection, as the commissioner learned when, accompanied by our reporter, she visited the homes of some foreigners.

One was a Greek family. The furnishing of the apartment left little to be desired. The living room was dominated by the TV set, which is customary with foreigners because television is their most important means of staying in touch while abroad.

Behind the glass door of a huge cabinet there were displays of postcards and other souvenirs of the home country. The family was clearly proud of its dishwasher, but all these treasures had to be drowded into a very limited space.

Half the room was taken up by the cabinet. A room divider separated about a quarter of the floor area, which was used as the kitchen.

Depending on the time of day, the kitchen also served as a bathroom (with the blender next to the toothbrushes).

What little room remained was taken up by a couch, a small coffee table and

the TV set, The other room (the door had been unhinged and replaced by a curtain to save space) contained the bed for the family of four.

The Greeks would be quite happy and in a position to pay more rent for a larger flat. But they have been unable to

and one. Said the wifer "When the landlord hears that we're foreigners, we're told that the place has already been taken."

A Turkish family living in similarly stowded quarters told us that they wanted to send their oldest son back to Turkey where he could stay with his

The parents themselves want to return home in the next few years to spare Helr' children, 'who 'are 'approaching school age, having to grow up torn between two cultures and two languages.

The intentions of this family show how problematic the ideas of Bonn Interior Minister Friedrich Zimmermann are. He wants to restrict the immigral tion of the children of foreign workers living in this country to a maximum age

If this were enacted, the family would have to rethink. Having sent their eldest boy to Turkey, they could not bring him back to Germany again.

Commissioner Funcke criticised the Minister's proposals, saying that "this would make the Federal Republic of Germany appear hostile to family life and a violator of human rights in the eyes of other countries."

She said she doubted that such legislation would reduce the influx of foreigners into Germany. Moreover, this would hamper rather than promote the integration of foreigners living here.

Since there would have to be an extended transitional period for constitutional reasons, many foreigners would bring their children to this country before the envisaged legislation comes into effect, she said.

In hardship cases, parents would in any event have to be permitted to bring their school-age children to Germany, and the dispute with the authorities that would inevitably arise in such cases would lead to a tide of court cases.

As she sees it, it would make more sense to step up efforts to integrate the eigners who are already in this country. Many of the families visited by Liselotte Funcke told her about their vain efforts to find a kindergarten place for their children.

And since they cannot go to a kindergarten they enter school without a word of German, putting them at a disadvantage against their German schoolmates.

The second and third generation of foreigners who attended German schools for at least part of the time manage a lot better than those who came here as adults. But this also leads to conflicts between the generations.

A 20-year-old Turk, for instance, complained that, following traditions in Turkey, he was made to marry a girl picked for him by his parents at a much too early age: three years ago, when he was 17. His equally young wife backed

His main problem is that he will have to leave his wife and children to do a two-year stint in the Turkish army before he is 29.

This is one of the main reasons why Turkey is so reluctant to have its citizens living abroad renounce their citizenship. It needs young men for its armed forces.

Commissioner Funcke therefore suggests that foreigners wanting to take out German citizenship be permitted dual nationality.

In her concept, one of these nationalities would be dominant, with all rights and duties of a citizen, while the other would be dormant.

It would be wrong to believe that the foreigners in Germany pay little attention to Bonn's policy towards them. They attach great importance to political representation through a commissio-

Friederike Hermann (Deutsches Allgemeines Sonntagsblatt 23 January 1983)

Continued from page 11

4 1986

would and I have to honour my pro-

That is why she signed the contract

who is only 23, is a bit too young for an

orchestra whose world reputation can

only be compared with that of the Vien-

na Philharmonid? it is a manager of

being over-ambitious.

She says she is not and also denies

presented to her by the manager of the Philharmonic, Karajan phoned her only a few days ago and advised her to keep out of the dispute, saying that this was a matter entirely between him and his orchestra. Still, is it possible that Sabine Meyer,

For the moment, she simply wants to get away from all the fuse around her, perhaps to join her parents in Holleniohe. She is very fond of the countryside there and would have plenty of time to

(Stuttgatter Zellung, 22 January 1983)

Turks discrimination victim WORLD Church conference told

Clergyman Werner Simon

nember of the Aliens Affain

told the meeting that it was the

who have to suffer most: "The

has become so bad in the past of years that we have to fight again crimination with our backs to the

with the case."

new government terrifying, at

Bonn of having made slogans of

tributed to right-wing extremist

As things stand now, he said,

part of its official programme.

kish family can no longer uphe

help of a lawyer.

Germans.

rights against, bureauctucy with:

tioned at the Tutzing meeting.

presented wanted to know what

become of their children who was

A 20-year-old Turk speaking

rian dialect asked: "Why did the to bring the people to the machine

stead of taking the machines to the

A 14-year old repeated what h

read in a newspaper: "If they thing the Turks, the Germans will find!

selves having to remove their own

A young German woman will

come to the meeting with her is

richa deplored the lack of

Said, she: "Where are the, 1,6001

who live in this district and have

invited to attend? Where are the

vernment representatives and the

cians? Promoting the cause of the

only carns you derision. You can

proach a German with the Turks's

. One of the panel members to

that a Christian must put up with

maligned for showing sympath

frying to fight it out on behalf

(Stuttgarter Zeltung, 11 Janua

in the Turks who live among us.

in this country and regard themsel

In the discussion, the Turks wh

But the activities of Turkish it

My Friend is a Turk, a spray-can graffiti artist had proclaimed on a Munich wall, Hans Harald Willberg told a seminar on Encounters with Turks held at the Protestant Church Academy in Tutzing, Bavaria,

What was special about it was that it was the only one of thousands of graffiti not calling for the Turks to be sent home. Even more gratifyingly, the cleaners had left it.

Among the predominantly German participants there was also a handful of German-speaking Turks who had overcome their "threshold fear" and had courageously walked into the venue.

Many were there out of deep personal commitment while others simply wanted to hear themselves talk. One went to the blackboard and wrote: "In-Wanted Workers: People

It was probably due to the predominance of Germans friendly towards the Turks that the Germans were even more vociferous in lamenting the lot of the Turks in their midst than were the Turks themselves.

The first one to speak, however, was a Turkish graduate engineer Özer Ongül, 47, who has lived in Germany for 15 years and is married to a Ger-

He is on the Allens Affairs Advisory Board of Starnberg district administra-

He outlined what it was about the Turks that bothered the Germans, say-

"Our way of having fun is too loud; our cating habits too smelly; our working habits too slow; and out large families, out religion and culture are too dif-

He conceded that the Turks had little rapport with technology and were therefore particularly accident prone. In a good-natured dig at his own fellows countrymen, he told a little joke:

"How do you recognise a Turkish passenger plane? By the porter sitting tremists in this country were not on top of the fuseinge."

Mr Ongul described how difficult it is for Turks in this country to live with the Germans and above all "in harmony with German laws such as the Aliens Act, the Labour Office and its regulations, the Citizens' Register that has to be informed of every change of address and similar red tape."

He also deplored the gruff treatment by the authorities and in shops along with harrassment on trains and buses often culminating in such verbal abuse as "dirty foreigner!"

"The xenophobia all around us

makes life very tough," he said.

In any event, ever since the public Berlin started, a dispute that could grind her down between the two milistones, the young clarinettist has received numerous offers from recording

Naturally, she realises that she cannot play in the face of 120 hostile orchestra members.

dream of a horse, a dog, a farm. ling he der cortain the Mattin Obyer

fellow-man, Wolf-Peter Sch

Opel workers raise funds to help US auto workers in Detroit



"The recession has made worse to the point where it is flowe on, brothers, let's see the co-only the people but the state flowr of your cash!" union officials that wants to get rid of the Turk.

"And since there is nothing at Opel in Russelsheim, near laws to enable the state to depart hey were collecting donations for years, it uses all sorts of tricks the morning coffee break and repermits, something that is largely they had been for post-war Care with the case."

with the case."

Rev. Simon then put it in an inext to no time several hundred saying: "The Turks are not equit mall change and handed in at the faw."

For example, one aliens reput its being coordinated.

The fund-raising campaign in Rüsseltes living space for every action, where Opel, the German divicight square metres per child.

cight square metres per child.

This might seem humane of the Atlantic.

glance; but it is not. The repair the United States it has been haillive in any quarters, no matter of solidarity, even though the ap-For a Turkish family, on the launched by the Opel works counhand, the birth of a child can a state because, within three me alon.

the event, they must be able to Bro. Wink, chairman of the shop stethat the have the correct living and rds' committee, says: "We have late-Said' Rev. Simon: "Abortlos tread in the papers and seen on TV

skyrocketed among Turkish women. He called the allens polloy of the Für Ihre Immobilienund Kapitalien-Anzeigen in Deutschland:

Die Große Kombination

Pour votre publicité immobilier et de capitaux en Allemagne;

La Grande Combinaison

Para anuncios de inmobiliaria e inversiones en Alemania:

kers in the United States are at present. especially in Detroit. "One man in four is out of work in

Detroit, and two families in 10 are said to live below the official poverty line, while another 30 per cent are underfed. "Remembering the help we were

given by the US people after the war, we decided to start a collection." Thousands of leaflets were distributed calling for donations for workmates Detroit. Opel workers were reminded that people in Motown were suffering

"If everyone in the company were to donate at least one mark it would be a gesture of solidarity with our fellowauto workers in Detroit," the leaflets

from hunger.

Only a few hours after collecting began the chairman of the shop stewards' committee said donations were exceeding the wildest expectations.

The works council and shop stewards' committee have made contact with the UAW in America to ensure that donations are put to good use fast and effectively.

The funds raised are to go to soup kitchens where thousands of unemployed US workers can be sure of a bite to

The Opel management (Opel is a wholly-owned subsidiary of GM) welcomed the fund-raising campaign but

For your real estate and investment advertising in Germany:

The Great **Combination**

Per i Vostri annunci di immobili e investimenti in Germania:

La Grande Combinazione

Para os seus anúncios de imóveis e investimentos na Alemanha:

La Grande Combinación | Combinação



time and again how badly off auto wor- said the desire to help would carry greater conviction if it had not been accompanied by full-scale attacks and political agitation aimed at the US govern-

> Works council chairman Heller criticises the Reagan administration for heavy expenditure on armaments and social services cuts.

He says the economic policy of economising the country into ruination has brought the United States to a dead end. The management notes that GM is working with the UAW on a comprehensive aid programme and distributed DM70m to former auto workers in Detroit and elsewhere before Christmas.

> Albert Bechtold (Rheinische Post, 22 January 1983)

Exhibitions

Continued from page 12

minded viewers of the Third Reich, Holocaust, for instance, was screened again last November.

The last episode of Europe under the Swastika, a documentary series that began on 17 October, is to be screened on 30 January.

It will deal with the end of the Hitler era in Berlin.

Thet evening Channel One of German TV will screen lstvan Szabo's Oscar-winning Mephisto, a film based on Klaus Mann's novel.

Channel Two's coverage will include Bertolt Brecht's Arturo Ui, a study of Hitler's rise to power, on 25 January, followed three days later by a documentury on the life of resistance fighter Ludwig Gehm.

On 5 February Channel One will feature a live show from the Freie Volksbühne in Berlin, a programme of popular music by composers banned during the Third Reich entitled What Was Verboten Under Hitler.

On 30 and 31 January Channel Two will screen a two-part TV version of Lion Feuchtwanger's novel The Oppermanns, directed by Egon Monk.

It tells the tale of a Jewish family in Germany in the 1930s, Interest has been shown in the TV right by Australia, Switzerland, Britain, Sweden and New Zealand.

The Nazi take-over has proved an evergreen at the 132 branch offices of the Goethe Institute in 65 countries. Seminars on the history of the period are being held for specialists in a number of countries.

A package of full-length films is the ready, complete with English subtit-

The Federal Film Archives, Koblenz, have compiled a 15-part package entitied From Weimar to Hitler for universi-

It includes propaganda films by political parties, films on political youth work and the youth movement and documentaries about the repercussions of the Depression.

The package is bound this year for iestinations including Australia, the Far East and Latin America. dpa

(General-Anzeiger Bonn, 10 January 1983)

Anti-nuclear couple face jail sentence

Frankfurier Rundschau

Ingeborg and Erich Matthies. from Tostedt, near Hamburg, would sooner go to prison than pay DM34,000 in costs they have been ordered to pay by a Koblenz court in connection with a nuclear power station case.

He is 68, she is 60. They may have to serve prison sentences of up to six months for refusing to pay.

This they refuse to do because they feel the court ruling is a travesty of justice. "Confrontation," he says, "is what we now want."

The couple also refuse to accept donations to help them foot the bill. Anyone who wants to make a donation is requested to remit payments to special accounts to meet the cost of further proceedings against the nuclear power in-

"On grounds of conscience." Herr Matthies says, "I cannot pay; it would be a breach of the law as it now stands for me to do so."

He and his wife joined forces with many others in 1980 to wage a legal buttle against a proposed nuclear nower station at Mülheim on the Rhine.

The court ruled that the group of plaintiffs must be treated as individuals. The case was dismissed by two courts because the plaintiffs were felt not to have personal grounds for litigation.

So the proceedings foundered on a technicality. They never reached the stage at which the power station itself was discussed in court.

Herr Matthies feels the court ruling is wrong. The risks inherent in nuclear power stations affect everyone, he says. Genetic damage could even affect gene-

rations vet to come. Herr Matthles, who is retired, and his wife, who is a sick woman, have been concerned about nuclear power for

many years. He refused to pay the DM34,000 in court costs awarded against him by the Koblenz court and the defendants.

The defendants were Rheinisch-Westfalisches Elektrizitatswerk, the power utility; Brown Boveri, plant manufacturers; and Hochtlef, building contractors.

The creditors' lawyers then applied for an arrest warrant if the couple were to continue to refuse to comply with the

Herr Matthies, whose father was a ysicist, wrote to his local court that he had no choice but to fight with all legal means available in keeping with he dictates of his conscience and the law as it stood.

Towards the end of last year the court issued an arrest warrant, but the couple (they have five children) have yet to be taken into custody.

They and others fought and lost court cases against other proposed nuclear power stations. The plaintiffs were at

one stage a group of about 200 people. But most have lost heart after losing their cases and having costs awarded against them.

Erich Matthies and his wife plan to hold out regardless going to jell if need

(Fruikfuter Rundichau, 20 January, 1983)

